Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,575—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10350	.....	..
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	..
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
30th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	..
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	..
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	..
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	..
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	..
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8.00
15th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	..
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10350

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The ss. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cbersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cbersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippur	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 494†
To London via Trieste and back	" 645	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	22nd Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	23rd Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	26th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEEEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Gombre, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 29th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

22nd February, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	8529	.....	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Jan.	16 "	13 Mar.	..
City of Calcutta	7519	3 Feb.	26 "	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5394	20 "	13 "	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	27 "	.....	6 Apl	..
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	8529	16 April.	8 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June	..
City of Lahore	6875	25 May	16 June	9 July	..
City of Paris	9200	14 "	9 "	30 July	..
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	..
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	..
City of Sparta	5412	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	..
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	5500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	..
Trafford Hall	5321	30 "	13 "	3 Sept.	..
City of Glasgow	8529	30 "	22 "	12 "	..
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	..
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	..
City of Calcutta	7530	29 "	21 "	11 "	..

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sonlan. † 30 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7530	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Sparta	5412	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	5500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
City of Corinth	5442	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	31 "	Naples..... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Lahore	6875	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6972	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

Fares*	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	909
" Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

O fficers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special forms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Established 7th September, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

Head Office: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up.... " 50,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges: particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,625,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak)	Manila
Calcutta	Madan Deli (Sumatra)	Osaka
Madras	Singapore	Moji
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Hankow
Fuhsi	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Tientsin (Permit F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly accounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Mombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

Established, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

Capital paid up £100,000
Reserve ..... £ 50,000

Head Office:—16, Charing Cross, London.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made on ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHUBADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x, Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.!
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulence. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and de-troy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Re. 1.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE. RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and gratuitous care for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Funds	" 17,150,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Chaochow	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	

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Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	=say £2,055,000
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
S. C. COURT, Suit No. 8094 of 1911.

THE BOMBAY POST TRUST.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
HIRABAI, daughter, heir and legal representative of BAI RUTTONBAI, widow of JAIRAJ CHAPSEY, deceased .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated 22nd day of January, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, in the following property :—

All that piece of land and building standing thereon situate at Broach Street, on the Bombay Port Trust Elphinstone Estate, bearing Collector's Survey, No. 3186, and leased to Ruttonbai, widow of Jairaj Chapsey by the Bombay Port Trust, for a time of 50 years and bounded on the North by Broach Street, on the South by leasehold Rent Roll No. 262, standing in the name of Kesavji Damji, on the East partly by Rent Roll No. 98, standing in the name of Maiji Haridas and partly by R. R. No. 422, standing in the name of Haji Sulemán Haji Sumar, and on the West by lease hold R. R. No. 228, standing in the name of Narayen Virji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 19th day of March, 1912, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1912.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
S. C. COURT, Suit No. 8095 of 1911.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
HIRABAI, daughter, heir and legal representative of BAI RUTTONBAI, widow of JAIRAJ CHAPSEY, deceased.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 22nd day of January, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, in the following property :—

All that piece of land and building standing thereon situate at Broach Street, on the Bombay Port Trust Elphinstone Estate, bearing Collector's Survey No. 3186, and leased to Ruttonbai, widow of Jairaj Chapsey, deceased, by the Bombay Port Trust, for a term of 50 years and bounded on the North by Baroda Street, on the South partly by leasehold Rent Roll No. 264, standing in the name of Jamnadas Nursey and partly by leasehold R.R. No. 352, standing in the name of Bai Cooverbai, wife of Bha Tarachand Oridas Dongra, and on the East by R.R. No. 292, standing in the name of Lukmidas Pragji, on the West by R.R. No. 368, standing in the name of Thucker Hirji Givindji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 19th day of March, 1912, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1912.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
S. C. COURT, Suit No. 8096 of 1911.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
HIRABAI, daughter, heir and legal representative of BAI RUTTONBAI, widow of JAIRAJ CHAPSEY.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 22nd day of January, 1912, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, in the following property:—

All that piece of land and building standing thereon, situate at Broach Street, in the Bombay Port Trust Elphinstone Estate, bearing Collector's Survey No. 3186, and leased to Ruttonbai widow of Jairaj Chapsey, by the Bombay Port Trust, for a term of 50 years, and bounded on the North by Broach Street on the South by Port Trust vacant land, on the East by Leasehold Rent Roll No. 154, standing in the name of Khetsidas Murmukhrai, on the West partly leasehold R. R. No. 99, standing in the name of Hurdass Premji, and partly by R. R. No. 194, standing in the name of Ruttonbai, widow of Jairaj Chapsey, respectively.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 19th day of March, 1912, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1912.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED, SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply with testimonials to
GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In our Singer Pavilion at the Old Bombay Exhibition, DRAWING of the PRIZE TICKETS issued free to Visitors of our Pavilion, during Exhibition time, took place at 6-30 p. m. on 18th inst. when a large body of the general public, and important personages were present. The result is as under and the winners are requested to early call at our Office and to get their Prize Machine free of charge passing a receipt that same has been received free as a Prize only.

Prize.	Won by holder of Prize Ticket No.		Names.	Address.
1st	1026	...	Mr. J. K. Tata.	9, Navar Cottage, Bandra.
2nd	2356	...	Mrs. J. A. Cates	Karangis, Colaba Dist.
3rd	758	...	Mithibai Hormasji Mehta.	James Mfg. Coy., Kalbadevi.
4th	2564	...	Mr. J. C. Sequera.	197, Kavel.
5th	1827	...	Mrs. S. P. Bana.	George Building, Grant Road.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

RE BANK OF BURMA.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Depositors and Shareholders of the above Bank, would be held on SATURDAY, 24th February, at the Broker's Hall, Dalal St., bombay, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.,) for the purpose of considering the Report of Liquidators, ascertaining the views of the meeting upon the future conduct of the Liquidation and discussing any other question that may arise.

SOHRAB R. DAVAR,
Hon. Secretary to the Bombay,
Committee of Depositors and Shareholders.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN. MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.			UP. PUNJAB MAIL.		
Madras	Dep.	15- 0	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Arkonam	,,	17- 0	Jhansi	,,	15-48
Guntakal	,,	3-15	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Raichur	,,	7- 0	Manmad	Arr	7-29
Wadi	,,	9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		
Hotgi	,,	12-46			
Dhond	,,	17-47	Manmad	Dep.	8-45
Manmad	Arr.	23-35	Dhond	,,	15-12
PUNJAB MAIL.			Hotgi	,,	19-41
Manmad	Dep.	0-25	Wadi	,,	23-17
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Raichur	,,	2-30
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Guntakal	,,	6-13
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Arkonam	,,	16-20
			Madras	Arr.	16-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1ST MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accelerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	,,	0-25	Mutra	,,	10-29
Bhusaval	,,	3-25	Agra Cantt.	,,	11-33
Khandwa	,,	5-37	Lucknow	,,	9-30
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Cawnpore	,,	10-55
Bhopal	,,	10-48	Jhansi	,,	15-48
Bina	,,	13-20	Bina	,,	18-36
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Bhopal	,,	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Lucknow	,,	22- 0	Khandwa	,,	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	,,	4-23
Mutra	,,	20-44	Manmad	,,	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, by Army and Navy Stores and others, Miniature Billiard Table, by Roberts' Garden, etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Government Bungalow, opposite the Church Gate Railway Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, drawing, dining, bed-room and office furniture, by Army and Navy Stores and others, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, English palm stands, mirror cabinets, settee, Chippendale chairs, Japanese cabinet and table, writing table, telescopic dining table, blackwood, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, screen, English mirror zoondah almyrah, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads with wire mattress, dressing and washhand tables, large chival glass, office writing table, book cases and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, rich carpets, oil paintings, table and hanging lamps, platedware, crockery and glassware, miniature billiard table by Roberts' complete garden plants in tubs and pots, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel H. POWYS LANE, 96th Berar Infantry, proceeded Home and others.

The property of another gentleman.—
1 rubber tyred victoria with bay waler mare and harness complete.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Jail Road, Oomerkhady.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 22nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Aga Mahomed Hoosein Haji Abbas Laree, the undermentioned property, under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by an instrument of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1909, and further charges dated the 26th day of May, 1910, and the 29th day of August, 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (the Fazendars whereof are the Trustees of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora D'Esperance of Bombay), containing by a measurement nine hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645, together with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 3558, 3559, 3560 and 3620 and Street No. 620, 61, 4, 59, 2 and 57, and all which premises are situate at Umerkhadi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by property of Ram Krishna Maneckji, on or towards the west by the said Umerkhadi Road, on or towards the north by Babula Tank Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Bhicoo Ramji and partly by that of Dewchand Moolji, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys, for the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1912.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

RECITAL PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, February 24th, 1912,
6-30 P.M.

1. Prelude and Fugue in G. Major .....Mendelssohn.
2. Air.....Ave Maria".....Schubert.
3. Allegretto ..."Lobgesang Overture".....Mendelssohn
4. Air .....O Divine Redeemer".....Gounod.
5. Air .....Angels ever bright and fair".Handel.
6. Madrigal .....Lemare.
Hymn 23
7. Air.....Jerusalem, thou that killest the Prophets" .....Mendelssohn.
8. Sonata, No. 2, for the Organ.....Mendelssohn.

Between Nos. 6 and 7 a collection will be made.

Vocalists Mrs. A. Ringger.
" Captain B. Drummond.
" Lealie Gawthorne.
" Mrs. K. Sharpe.
Organ : Edgar Faulkner, Mus. Doc.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
HENRY VIII,
as performed by SIR H. B. TREE AND FULL COMPANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.
A TREAT FOR ALL BOMBAY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th, at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.) to meet H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE. Application and Subscription of Membership (each Member may bring two Lady guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, Elphinstone College. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 22nd at the Town Hall.

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LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.
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MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
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PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 5/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 3 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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By W. H. H. Re. 1.
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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.
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has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.
INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
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RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,245,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,,	109,674
Annual Income	...	,,	1,451,086
Assets	...	,,	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,,	36,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	...	£	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
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Indian Lives at European Rates.
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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£	28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...		12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE		1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....		8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

VIYELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

TO Parsees or Mahomedans, FLATS, on Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Ground floor, Rent Rs. 76, First floor, Rs. 80, and Second floor Rs. 90. Apply to
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
Chaupaty Road.

TO LET.

THE 2ND FLOOR of the Anchorage, Apollo Bander, from Middle of March unfurnished, for 9 months or longer, on special terms. Apply to the Occupant.
SIDNEY G. D. ANDREWS.

GUMANJI JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of FURNITURE in the Club Land Pavilion of the Old Bombay Exhibition, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place by order of the concerned furniture such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, teapoys, low and easy chairs, arm chairs, garden chairs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, light chairs, wall mirrors, chival glasses, palm stands, folding screens etc.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, zoonda and single almyrah, cupboards, chairs, chest-of-drawers with glass, revolving book-stands, dinner waggons, meatsafes, iron safes on stand, phonographs with records, etc.
By order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Cursondas B. Ved, an insolvent :—
1 Remington Standard Typewriter No. 10 in good order.
At 3 p.m., (S.T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria
1 ,, ,, ,, vis-a-vis
1 ,, ,, ,, shigram
Property of a gentleman :—
1 Pengot Motor Car in good running order with all accessories complete 40 h. p. electric light fixtures, spare stepney wheels, new tyres, lined light grey, lemonsine body, suitable for a Prince, Raja or Zanana, original cost £1,300 can be seen now at Messrs. A. Hyland's Works, Chowpatty.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF TOYS, HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1912, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned and account and at the risk of Mr. D. B. MODY Toys Merchant opposite Crawford Market.
D. B. M.—62/76—15 cases toys, hardware and glassware.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASKS CEMENT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. S. N. Company's Shipway Mazagaon, on account of the concerned.
200 casks cement.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Durvant House," Victoria 3rd Cross Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Schvanz rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Murray, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount at payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Vacant, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	...	,, 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 0-3 Per Line.
Second Insertion	...	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 20.] [Bombay, Feb. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 1-16	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	95	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. securities ...	64 3-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 5-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	59 3-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 26 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin ...	20 48 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York ...	4 87 3-8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight ..	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	3	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 5-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Quiet—Steady
Futures ...Firm—Fair demand.
Manchester Firm with a good demand
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 2,000 „
Imports ... 34,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·97+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·73	5·74	5·74	5·75	5·75
+07	+07	+06	+06	+06
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·75	5·70	5·68	5·66	
+07	+06	+07	+07	

New York official noon call March 10·21; May 10·39
New Orleans market closed until Wednesday.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	78,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	16,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	11,000
Exports to Continent ...	35,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·30+15

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·12—04 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of May 10·29—05 }

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... } Holiday
Futures—Month of March ... }
Do. do May ... }
Tone of Spot Cotton ...

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Tone Dhooties ... More business doing.
Tone Shirtings ... do do
Weft American "54" ... 10 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16 1-4
Tone Cloths ...Firm with hardening tendency
Tone Yarns ... Market firm.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 10 7-8
Twist "36" ... 9 3-4
Twist "42" ... 10 7-8
Twist American "60" ... 14 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 1-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f L'pool 5 1-4
Buyers or sellers ... Nominal
Months ... ... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...39 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 3-8+3-8
Do. Month—Jan-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.
Barletta Russo 64 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months ... ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...47 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...66 +1-2
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...58 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-0unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Buyers; quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 3-4+1-4
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Firm

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 74 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 1-16 unchgd

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal... Nominal

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 20 3 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 16 2 1-2—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat. Irregular but closing quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...21 3 3-4 +1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Rather more doing at easier prices
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 3—July.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 4 1-2—July.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 4 1-2—July.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 6—July.—Value.
General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [21st Feb. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
4 Boxes Rs	Rs. 22,000	Bangkok	Chartered Bank
2 Parcels Silver	89	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	50	61,467
B B and C I Railway ...	21	24,223

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Little business has been done, and the Banks closed early owing to Council Bills allotments to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...144 1-2
Shanghai „ ...194 1-2
Japan „ ...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement. Little business has been done and prices close as under.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 11 0
Settlement ... ... „ 95 11 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for spot at 27 5-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 27 3-16. New York was unchanged at 59 3-8. The local market has ruled steady and rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 0 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 68 11 0
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 68 13 0
„ 2nd „ ... „ 68 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 287. There was some enquiry for Oomras descriptions during the morning and Westerns were also in demand. At Colaba the market had an easier tone and prices declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, the market closing as under after the Liverpool opener, with sellers.

There has been a good enquiry for ready cotton and the turnover at Colaba was fairly large. Prices for the best lots were steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	290	March
Good M G Broach	„	284	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	291	„
Fine M G Nagpur	„	289	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„	284	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	282	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	271	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	261	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	260-1	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	243	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quieter.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 37,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·67	5·68	5·68
—06	—06	—06
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·70	5·69	5·69
—05	—06	—06
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·64	5·63	5·61
—06	—05	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady as under.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 12 0 R.T.
April.-May ... „ 11 9 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 7 10 3 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 3 6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 8 0
Mughi ... „ 53 8 0
Red Jubbalpore ... „ 51 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 58 4 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 34 8 0
Forward ... „ 7 2 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 44 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 41 4 0

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 4 3 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of India	66 1-2 C.D.
Eastern Bank	81 C.D.
Indian Specie	51 1-2 X. D.

MILLS.

David	406 1-4
Fazulbhai Mills	272 1-2
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	2,580
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Standard	1,132 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Bombay S N Co Preference ...	277 1-2 X. D.
Bombay S N Co Ord.	270 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,275

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	517 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	28,362 bales
Wheat	20,901 cwts.
Linseed	12,082 „
Rapeseed	550 „
Gingellyseed	11,318 „
Poppyseed	123 „
Groundnuts...	13,843 „
Castorseed	5,276 „
Rice	19,220 „
Myrabollams	8,314 „
Cottonseed	29,373 „
Mowraseed	147 „
Gram	5,296 „
Joowar	1,321 „
Maize	5,288 „

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 17th Feb. 1912, by Council Bills............a £23,163,248
Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate £ 6,004,948
a Of this sum £1,288,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The monthly statement of earnings for Jan. 1912.

	Earnings for January, 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	2,06,010	+ 19,791	+ 10·63
*Electric Supply......	70,773	+ 20,803	+ 41·63
Total......	2,76,783	+ 40,594	+ 17·18

	Total Earnings from 12th January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	2,06,010	+ 19,791	+ 10·63
*Electric Supply ...	70,773	+ 20,803	+ 41·63
Total......	2,76,783	+ 40,594	+ 17·18

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.
Bombay, 20th February 1912.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—47 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales wool, M Chandratam; 300 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 32 bales wool, B Hurbham; 133 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 32 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 220 cwts turmeric, G Baddarudin; 14 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 17 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 121 bales wool, J Veerchand; 52 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 bales wool, G Goomanmal; 250 bales wool, Gaddum and Co; 14 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 cwts ivory, H Buldeodas; 5 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 11 cases curtains, B J Bhumgara; 2 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elsa s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 1,100 bales hemp, Kidole Reeve and Co.

Woods s—55 bales cottonfly, T Damjee; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Elsa s—171 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hartland s—785 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee.
Moorgate s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—1,150 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.
Moorgate s—400 tons manganese ore, M Doongar; 1,500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.
Woods s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed, S Nagindas; 1019 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee.
Arcadia s—500 tons manganese ore, Shroder Smidt and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gadsby s—538 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, W Blythe and Co.
Romanby s—1,500 tons manganese ore, S Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co; 4 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Alga s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—220 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co; 1,000 cwts gingelly, L Dreyfus and Co; 825 cwts gum, P Jethabhai and Co.
Alga s—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR FIUME.

Alga s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1000 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist E Spinner and Co 200 bales cotton, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Devanha s—255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 175 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist C Bomonjes and Co.

G. I. P. MAIL SERVICES.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway apparently find that there is a demand for a still further acceleration of their Punjab mail train service, for as will be seen from our advertisement columns, the present run of 29 1-2 hours between Bombay and Delhi is being shortened from the 1st of March next to 27 3-4 hours. The time taken between Bombay and Lucknow will also be reduced from 27 3-4 hours to 26 3-4 hours.

Under the present timings the Punjab Mail leaves Bombay at 2-30 p. m. and outward mail steamer passengers will probably find the new departure time of 7-15 p. m. much more convenient, and will be certain of getting their baggage landed and passed through the Customs in time to catch this train, which has not always been the case under the present timing. The later departure will be more suitable for the despatch of mills to the United Provinces.

The arrival time at Bombay has been advanced from 4-50 p. m. to 1-35 p. m. This will enable both first and second class passengers proceeding by the outward steamer to arrive in Bombay on Saturdays and go straight on board, an advantage, which could only previously be secured by those, who travelled first class by the P. and O. Express. The interval between the arrival of the train and the departure of the steamer will afford ample time for the transaction of business.

The long felt want of a direct service between Madras and Northern India is met by the introduction of a fast through mail train service between Madras and Manmad via the Dhond Manmad line connecting with the Punjab Mail at the latter station, and in providing this convenience the G. I. P. Railway have anticipated, what would become an absolute necessity on the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. By this service it will be possible to travel from Madras to Delhi in 56 hours against 73 3-4 hours at present.

Work in connection with the preparations for the Latin, British and South American Exhibition, to be held at Shepherd's Bush, London this year, will begin shortly.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WOODHOUSE—CARVELL—February 15, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Albert Woodhouse, Khammamett, Deccan, to Annie Edge, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Carvell and Mrs. Carvell, of Mapperley, Nottingham.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Horse Show.
Bombay Dog Show.
Auction sale of machinery of Leopold Mill, Haines Road, 2-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Commerce is a game of skill, which every man cannot play, which few men can play well."—Emerson.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia" with the English mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

Cathedral Organ Recital.—An Organ Recital at the Cathedral will take place on Saturday at 6-30 p.m., when in addition to a lengthy programme by Dr. Faulkner at the organ the following vocalists will participate: Mrs. A. Ringger, Captain E. Drummond, Mr. Leslie Gawthorne and Mrs. K. Sharpe. Saturday has been chosen because on ordinary week days the noise of passing motor-cars and carriages prevents the best notes of the fine organ from being properly appreciated.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per extra s. s. "Pentakotah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China Japan and Australia per s.s. "Armand Behic" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 25th instant.

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.—The following donations are acknowledged:—Sheth Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas Rs. 251, Sheth Lalji Gadhu Rs. 101, Sheth Goculdas Devji Rs. 101, Sheth Pasubhai Mulji Rs. 100, Sheth Purshotam Lalji Rs. 51-4, the trustees of Devkabai widow of Sheth Govindji Monji Rs. 51, Sheth Goculdas Premji Ukeda Rs. 51, Five muccadums of Bengali race Rs. 37, Sheth Chhotalal Kilachand Rs 37. A gentleman from Aleppi Rs. 35, Sheth Murarji Narandas Rs. 25, Sheth Chatrabhuj Mavji Rs. 25, Sheth Jamnadas Sunderji Rs. 25, Sheth Vallabhdas Kanji Rs. 25, Sheth Chhabildas Laxmidas Rs. 25, Miscellaneous donations (less than Rs. 25), Rs. 71.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March........Viscount Nelson..................Zehle
Overture......Rosamunde........................Schubert
Valse ....The Wedding Dance ....Lincke
Selection......The Merry Widow ....Lehar
Gavotte ......Wedding Bells ....Bimmer
Selection......The Dollar Princess ....Fall
Patrol ....The Siamese ....Lincke

Band at the Bombay Horse Show.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Nutrella la Jolie ....Berniaux
Overture ....Zampa ....Herold
a Dance ....Hungarian ....Brahms
b Polacca de
Concert ...L'Oiseau du Bois..............Thiere
Selection......Peggy ....L. Stuart
Valse ....Sonia ....Zulueta
Selection ....The Girl in the Train ......Leo Fall
Galop (Bell Solo) ......The Tubaphone ....Ord. Hume

Western Indian Student Camp.—The college students of Western India and the students of the two upper classes of the High School are invited to a Christian student camp and conference to be held at Epworth Heights, Lasauli, March 1 to March 4. The first meeting of the camp will be held on the Friday evening and the closing meeting on the Monday afternoon, so that students from Bombay may return to the city that night. The committee-in-charge of the conference are:—T. R. Ponsford, Chairman; Edwin Biem, Secretary; Wlater Sadgun, Viswas Karmakar, and Mr. Modak, committee members. The following are expected to attend as speakers, teachers and leaders of conferences: Dr. H. H. Mann and Rev. L. B. Butcher, Poona; Messrs. T. R. Ponsford, A. C. Harte, B. N. Athavale, Prof. McKenzie, Bombay; E. C. Worman, Madras; J. N. Farquhar, E. C. Carter, Calcutta. At the same time, the Punjabi students will be in conference at Beas. Student conferences have come to be a most important part of the life of a Christian student in India. There are already plans in hand for ten conferences this year in the different parts of India.

Acworth Leper Asylum.—The chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donation to the Asylum during the half year from August 1911 to January 1912:—The Bombay Women's Victoria Fund Rs. 117-15-0, Anonymous Rs. 64-11-3, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S. (Retired) Rs. 30, Messrs Goverdhandas and Narottamdas Devidas, Rs. 25, Mr. Parbhudas Jeevandas Rs. 25, Mr. Narandas Haribhai Rs. 15, Mr. Ratansi Premji Ghanavala Rs. 15, Sympathiser Rs. 15, The Seva Sadan Rs. 15, Mr. G. M. Karekar (British East Africa) Rs. 7-8-0, Mr. Ratilal T. Sodha Rs. 5, Mr. Ananta B. Goregaonkar Rs. 5, 608 chadders and sweets from the Entertainment Fund Committee in connection with the Royal Visit. Sweets and night caps from Rao Bahadur Sundardas Narandas and Sheth Harjivan Walji, cholis from Messrs Valabhdas Lakhmidas, Dharamsi Ratansi, Jeyshankar Visweshawar, Bansi Gopal, Harjivan Goverdhandas, and Purshottam Keshavji. Fruits, cakes, fowls and cigars from Messrs Hormusji Bhikaji Shroff and Co. for Christmas; labsi from Mr. Narsinh Kanji, sweets and blankets from Bai Nanibai K. Lad; tur dal from Sheth Jamnadas Harkisondas, bajri from Sheth Mathurdas Manji; powah and sugar from Messrs. Kanji Bhimsi, Thakurdwar Bazar Punch, Kamatipura Tala Dana's Bazar, Khadak Bazar Punch, Monsi Karamsi, and Dhun Mill No. IV Punch; powah, sugar and baked gram, kurmura and ganthis from Sheth Visram Raisi. Kurmura and baked gram from Matunga Bazar Punch and Sewree Bazar Punch. Kurmura and ganthis from Sheth Chanpsi Naya. Sweets and ganthis from Girgaum Danavala's Punch and Sheth Bhavanji Laxmidas. Sweets and baked gram from Dungri Bazar Punch and from Sheth Mapu Teja. Sweets and sev from Sheth Ranchoddas Madhowdas Premji and Sheth Kashiram Ranchod; sweets and kurmura from Durgadevi Punch; and sweets from the following:—Messrs Bhimsi Harpar, Dungarsi Mosi, Goghari Moholla Bazar Keshav Dhansi of Parel Bhoiwada Bazar, Tokersi Mulji, Agar Bazar Punch, Memon Moholla Bazar Punch, Chinchpokli Punch, Rangoon Rice dealers Punch of Karnac Bunder, Alimahomed Rahimtulla, Lakhamsi Napu, Ramji Ghamaji Rukare, Bhanji Naranji, Jamnadas Harakhji, Gowalia Tank Bazar, Dalals of Rangoon Rice, Atmaji Sadashiv, Hansraj Patraman, Byculla Jain Punch, Curry Road Bazar Punch, Mulji Dharamji, Nathuram Gangashankar, Tulsidas Lallobhoy, the widow of Sheth Kastur Vasanji Mulchand N.J. Sanjana, Dharamsi Madhavrao, and Harnandral Surajmal.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARSI BARRISTER'S CASE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar re-inquired into charges of professional misconduct against R. B. Soonawala, an advocate of the Bombay High Court.

The Advocate-General appeared on behalf of the Bar and Mr. E. B. Raikes appeared for the respondent Soonawalla.

As the trial proceeded 'de novo,' the Advocate-General opened the case. He recapitutated all the facts, which have been reported at length on previous occasions and said the Court had to consider whether it was true that Soonawalla really represented to the parties that he was present at the hearing of the appeals, secondly they had to consider, even assuming his story to be true, whether he had been guilty or not of unprofessional conduct in not returning a due proportion of the sum of Rs, 350 to Sakarma to enable her to instruct somebody else before the hearing and whether he had not been guilty in not returning a due proportion after the appeals had been decided, the fee being one he had partly earned.

With regard to the question of "inam," the learned Advocate-General did not press for any punishment—and he had not done so at the original hearing. But he asked their Lordships to express in very strong terms their disapproval of such a practice, assuming that it did prevail in the districts.

With regard to the main charge, counsel argued that the probabilities were all in favour of no demand being made for a further sum of Rs. 100. The most important point in the case was: What was the conduct of Soonawalla? Did he say that he could not go on with the case that he would deduct so much for his services and remit the balance? He did not do that. Even after the appeals had been decided, he did not send the balance stating that he had not incurred pleader's fees and that he had not appeared. What was the evidence on his side except his word? There was nothing in writing beyond the affidavit of Nusserwanji, who was on terms of intimacy with Soonawalla and who procured him this work and who was his client in another case. Even assuming Soonawalla's story to be true that he did make a demand for a further sum of Rs, 100, how did it assist his case? He entered into an agreement to do everything for R. 350, taking the risk of pleader's fees. Finding that he could not engage a pleader, he asked for a further sum but did not get it. Instead of handing back a reasonable balance then, he retained the money and wrote on the 31st August a post card clearly implying that he had been present at the hearing of the appeal. Then even after and even now he did not say that he was willing to return a certain portion although admittedly that money had not been earned. That was the position and Soonawalla's conduct was highly blameworthy.

Mr. Raikes, in arguing his client's case, said he would first argue the question of "inam." The Advocate-General had not pressed for any punishment to be inflicted in regard to that and Counsel had expected no less than that because that matter was never judicially before the Court. With regard to the impropriety of such practice, Counsel concurred in all that had been said by the learned Advocate-General and he also asked their Lordships to pronounce an opinion for the guidance of the people in future. With regard to Soonawalla's position in that respect, Counsel said that he had erred through ignorance and that would be borne out by the fact that it was he who gave publicity to it in his first affidavit.

With regard to the second charge, he called their Lordships' attention to the procedure that was followed. He complained that Soonawalla was given very little opportunity to prepare his defence on a charge which took considerable time in maturing. That, he said, was material to his case in order that the Court might follow the mistatements in Soonawalla's first affidavit, which was drafted by him without any correspondence before him. With regard to the facts, he asked their Lordship to bear in mind that Sakarma was acting as an agent for nine people and was raising moneys for their defence. That was important when they considered the question of demand for an additional payment. It was perfectly true that Soonawalla agreed to conduct the defence for Rs. 350; but that agreement was based on an understanding between both the parties that the expenses for engaging a pleader and for railway journeys could be met for Rs. 100. Then it was admitted that Sakarma did see Soonawalla at Poona on the 15th August, that was, after the demand had been made, and Soonawalla alleged that at that interview she agreed to pay him a Rs. 100 for pleader's fees.

Counsel then dealt with the correspondence and the affidavits in the case.

Counsel also argued that Soonawalla was not bound to return the moneys unless he was called to do so. Besides a very narrow margin had been left out of the sum.

After hearing the Advocate-General in reply, their Lordships reserved their judgment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of, among others, the following matters:—

Re KURSONDASS BHIMJI VED.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted his usual interim order.

Re VIRJI VALJI THUCKER.

Mr. Jardine on behalf of an opposing creditor obtained leave for the examination of the insolvent and other witnesses under section 36.

Re ADOLPH STERN.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar opposed the application on behalf of Mr. B. H. White and said that the insolvent had concealed furniture and jewellery.

On the insolvent undertaking not to leave the jurisdiction of this Court, he was granted an interim order until further orders of the Court and his public examination was fixed for the 7th March.

Re ABDUL KADER NOORBHOY & OTHERS.

Mr. Wadia moved absolute on behalf of the fourth insolvent the rule to annul the adjudication order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, said he did not oppose the application.

His Lordship made the rule absolute and annulled the adjudication order.

Re. ZAVERCHAND MOTILAL.

On the application of Mr. Jasangbhai Patel, the insolvent was granted his usual interim order.

Mr. Kapadia also obtained extension of interim orders on behalf of Aladin Haji Mahomed, Budhabhai Noorbhai and Mahomedally Abdulally.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their personal discharges:—Abdul Hussain Jiwaji; Cowasji Framji; Samalia Balu; Moreshwar Ramchandra Vijaykar; Haji Abdulla Haji Mulla; Hamid Hussein Sheikh Syed; Aziz Hussein Isfani; Abdul Hussain Abdul Kader; Mahomedally Kaiyumally; Bhaidass Pranji warndass Mehta; Samuel Ezekiel; Naren Lingu and Abdulally Samshudin.

POLICE COURTS.

RECEIVED SENTENCED.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged one Laloo Vunchand a shop-keeper with receiving stolen property, to writ bottles of patent medicines and Shankar and Kuber, servants, with stealing the articles, the property of Oomrigar, dealer in patent medicines, &c.

The complaint was that Laloo instigated the other two accused, servants of Oomrigar, and the accused respectively to steal things from Oomrigar's shop and bring them to the accused. A policeman in plain clothes arrested the accused red-handed.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced the first accused to five months, and the second and the third to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ramsing, a motor-driver, was charged with driving his car in a rash manner. The complaint was that while turning into Tardeo Road the accused lost control over his car and bamped against a tree. He was fined Rs. 10.

THE GREAT COTTON BLAZE.

Stacks Still Smouldering Last Night.

The big fire at the Colaba Cotton Green has been practically put out though it is still smouldering among a couple of stacks. Yesterday morning all the engines were withdrawn with the exception of one which continued to play water upon the smouldering fire till about 3 p. m., when the last engine was also withdrawn. After that water was played upon the bales with the ordinary pipes.

Superintendent Flanagan of the Fort and Colaba division has sent the following report to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police:

"About 1-30 p. m, yesterday information was received that there was a fire at Pasta Gully and on proceeding to the spot it was noticed that a stack of cotton bales belonging to Premji Hirji was aflame. On account of the high wind that was blowing the fire spread rapidly. The Colaba Salvage Corps followed by the Colaba fire-engine were on the scene, but there was not a sufficient supply of water. The Fort engine arrived at about 1-40 p. m. The Haines road engine arrived at about 1-45 p. m, and the Gowalia Tank, the Babula Tank and the Byculla engines at about 2-7 p. m., one after the other. All the engines were put into requisition and endeavours were made to prevent the spread of fire the and to extinguish it. The fire was brought under control and confined to a certain area by 5 p. m., but by this time it had done much damage to the property of Khimji Visram, Premji Hirji, and Mitsui Busan Kaisa. Premji Hirji's 'jatha' (i.e. stack) where the fire first broke out is situated between Mitsui Busan Kaisa and Khimji Vishram's 'jatha.' The damage is at present roughly estimated at Rs. 40,00,000. The whole of the property has been insured. From enquiries made it appears that one Dosabhoy Edulji Unwala, a clerk in the employ of M.B. Kaisa, was taking delivery of some bales at the time on behalf of his employers from one of the stacks in Premji Hirji's 'jatha,' when he and some labourers who were working there raised an alarm. (This according to what Dosabhoy states, was at about 1-10 p. m.) Soon after this, the whole stack was in flames, breeze being high. The cause of the fire is up to the present not known. The scene was visited by the Commissioner of Police and the two Deputy Commissioners of Police. Fire is still smouldering (at 9 a. m. to-day); only one fire-engine is now working; others have gone."

We are asked to state that the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada is not concerned in the fire.

REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The following is a report on the working of the Bombay Registration Department for the three years from January 1908 to December 1910. has been submitted by the Inspector-General of Registration:—

During the triennium ending with the year 1910 improvements were made in the organisation of the Registration Department by revisions of the grades of sub-registrars and of sub-registry karkuns and by the appointments of probationers and in important sub-registry offices of peons. The last traces of the old system of remunerating sub-registrars by the payment of fee commission were also removed. The public convenience was met by an increase of 17 in the number of sub-registry offices, by the appointment of joint sub-registrars in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat and by the addition of 12 to the list of peripatetic sub-registrars. The thumb print system is now in excellent working order and the difficulties connected with pardanishin ladies and the depressed classes have been overcome. The use of the Balbodh script throughout 8 of the 10 Marathi-speaking districts is reported to be fairly satisfactory on the whole. An experiment in the compulsory registration of agricultural leases for one year or less is in course in parts of the districts of Thana and Kolaba. Since the close of the triennium the village registration system, which was in force in the four selected districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, has been entirely suspended, also as an experimental measure.

The annual average of the total number of registrations during the triennium was 221,530 against 198,000 in the preceding triennium. The increase of 12 per cent is partly due to changes in the law affecting immoveable property and partly to the increasing prosperity of the people generally. As usual, sales and mortgages of immoveable property are noteworthy by reason of their total bulk and the fluctuations in their numbers. Sales increased by 17 per cent. as compared with the preceding triennium and the increase is ascribed to the wider application of certain provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The Registrar, however, is inclined to think that experience in the working of this Act has led to the actual decrease of sales in Gujarat and the Konkan. In the Deccan sales have increased in Nasik and in East and West Khandesh to about the same extent as in the four selected districts in which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was first introduced and where the local population have long since adapted themselves to its operation. In the Karnatak variations in the number of sales are unimportant, and in Sind the increase is ascribed to the application of the Transfer of Property Act. There is thus no very sure foundation for attributing the increase in the number of sales to the extension of the Relief Act. This conclusion is supported by the fact that mortgages increased by 18 per cent. (a slightly greater rate than in the case of sales) as compared with the last triennium, and that the increase was most noteworthy in four districts of the Deccan where the rise in sales is also marked.

It is satisfactory that throughout the Presidency as a whole the transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists continued to preponderate and increased more rapidly during the triennium than transactions between agriculturists and savkars. In future the classification on these lines of transactions relating to land will be carried out by more accurate methods under the supervision of the Revenue Department. The classification made by the Registration department, however, is believed to be fairly correct.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO.

The 9th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Agents, Messrs Turner Hoare and Co., 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on the 21st instant. Mr. A. Turner Laing was voted to the chair.

In putting before the shareholders the audited accounts for the past year, the chairman congratulated the shareholders on the successful working of the Company during the past twelve months and said that it was in a measure due to the growing popularity of the Silent Knight Daimler. He informed the shareholders that he was in a position to predict even better results during the ensuing year, and recommended the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent and that a large amount should be taken towards further increasing the Reserve Fund of the Company and in writing off entirely the value of the goodwill.

Mr. Turner Laing stated that the Company still maintained the usual Agencies and had strenuously declined to have anything to do with the so-called cheap car.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

The Bishop of Madras has been granted combined leave for six months from the 20th of March, to enable him to visit England, for the purpose of furthering the general interests of the Church.

The annual meeting of the Allahabad Church Missionary Association was held at Allahabad yesterday evening, with Sir George Knox as president. The Bishop of Lahore and others addressed the meeting.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.



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We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

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BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

Sold at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. Of all druggists and perfumers or from the manufacturers.

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Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1933 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2762 tons Captain J. Boxhall, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Coniston, 2137 tons, Captain C. P. Wilson, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Hull with a general cargo.

The Steenbergen, 2455 tons, Captain D. Younge, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 21

Alga.....1757 Serola .....A L S N Co
Beawada.....3270 Kelaer ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Budrie .....9630 Fisher .....H S N Co
Baron Dalmeny.....2503 Hay .....K N & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Peet .....T M & Co
Delta .....4780 Martin.....Shanghai...13-3...P & O Co
Dumra.....762 Morrison .....M M & Co
Gallia.....855 Watt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric .....2950 Cussack .....G H Essaji
Kuala .....360 McLarin .....K N & Co
Koweit.....2336 Coates .....H S N Co
Nourel-Bahr .....212 Nacoda .....
Nawab.....2043 Boars .....T M & Co
Ronnanby.....2327 Jones.....W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan .....2335 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Semiramis.....763 Ch steil .....Yacht
Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Casts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Persia.....	3779	Climak ...	Trieste.....	21-2.....	A S S & Co
B Arcadia	3573	Barcham...	London -	P & O Co	
C & B Croxteth Hall...	2435	Ogg ...	Liverpool ...	16-2...	K Nixon & Co
C&R Trafford Hall...	3436	Hood...	K'chi...		W & A G & Co
D&E Markgraf	2325	Thle...	Durban.....	A S & Co	
G Mosthari.....	1107	LeMiere	Buerch...	24-2.....	Bo & P S N Co
H Gadsby.....	2273	Oathwate ...	Dunkirk...	22-2...	W & A Graham & Co
K Wakasa Maru.....	3923	Nielsen.....	Kobe...	23-2...	N Y Kaisha
M Pentakota	2209	Stewart.....	Durban.....	22-2...	M M & Co
M Pentakota.....	2209	Stewart	M M & Co		
N Hartland	3049	Andrews.....	Antwerp.....		W & A G & Co
O Elsa	3304	Worson...	M'bro.....	W & A G & Co	
P Wartenfels ...2834	Reimers ...	Hamburg via K'chi...	16-2.....	W & A G & Co	
P Moorgate.....	2433	Lewis...	Antwerp ...	T M & Co	
Q Naeeri.....	912	Watson...	Jeddah.....	21-2.....	Bo & P S N Co
Vadala.....	2164	Davidson.....	M M & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont.....	2723	Middleton ...	Kobe...	24-2...	T M & Co
2 Elysia	3394	Haig.....	L'pool.....	24-2...	W & A G & Co
3 Wooda	2459	Saunders ...	Hamburg...	24-2...	J Mackintosh & Co
4 Chelsonian ...	2761	Jones...	Kobe...	27-2 ..	T M & Co
6 Palestrina	2209	Greenway...	Marseilles ...	Ralli Bros	
7 Habsburg.....	2416	Seberich ...	Trieste...	16-2...	A L S N Co
7 Semiramis.....	3399	Billafer	A L S N Co		
8 Sangola.....	3349	Scott.....	M M & Co		
10&11 City of Glasgow...	4112	Findlay...	Karachi ...	16-2...	K N & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickoey.....	China...	28-3...	P & O Co
12&13 Egypt.....	4207	Summers...	London...	24-2...	P & O Co
16 Coniston ...	2137	Wilson ...	Hull...	27-2 ..	T M & Co

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1655	Colizan.....	Durban.....	16-2...	A Strandes & Co

Offside L

Homayen.....	2154	Moloney.....	N F.....	N F.....	B & P S N & Co

M W D D

Hoecinee.....	993	O'Lorae	Bo & P S N Co		

H W V D

Linga.....	951	Rothwell.....	Karachi ...	16-2...	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513	Esmail ...	N F...	N F...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Saraswati.....443	Ebrahim	Mangalore.....	16-2...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Ponani..552	Fakira...	B'nager ...	17-2...	Bo S N Co Ld	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Kasara	King	Bushire, Feb 15
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 19

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Rome	Younger	Rangoon
	Moltkefels	Schneider ...	Hamburg
	Persia	Climack	Trieste
	Bassano	Boxhall	Hull
	Palitana	McDisrmed..	P Gulf.
	Steenbergen	Younge	Rotterdam, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, King, for P Gulf.
„ Coniston, Wilson, for Hull, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :

Steamer Arcadia, for London.
„ Beawada, for Calcutta.
„ Trafford Hall, for Hull, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 20th instant and the same Co's steamer Chanda, left Suez on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant homeward bound.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Mahalaxmi Battry, 22nd February.

65. Parades.—Parades at 7 a.m.

The 6 inch B.L.C. Guns are placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding No. 1 Company for Gun Drill and Fire Discipline. The Loading Machine is at the disposal of the Company to when the 6 Inch Guns are allotted. No. 2 Company Squad Drill or 10 Inch Gun Drill.

5-50. p. m. No. 2 Company Gun Drill and Fire Discipline. The Loading Machine is at the disposal of the Company to whom the 6 Inch Gun are alloted.

No 1 Company 10 Inch Gun Drill or Squad Drill.

73. Orderly Officers—To-morrow 21st instant, Lieut. M. M. Sowerby. Next for duty—Lieut. H. G. Allum.

Orderly Sergt.—To-morrow 21st instant. Sergt O. M. P. Glynn. Next for Duty.—Sergt A. A. Spilling.

74. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade nightly at 6-30 p. m. on the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for all night runs from 19th to 24th instant inclusive.

75. Parade Service.—There will be a voluntary Parade Service at 9-30 a. m. on Sunday 25th February in the Mess Shamiana. The novice will be conducted by the Revd. Sharpley. Printed copies of the service will be issued Breakfast will be served after service.

All members are cordially invited.

70. Discipline—Members are on no account to interfere with the Contractor or his Servants. Any Complaints should be made direct to the Orderly Sergeant, who will communicate with the Orderly Officer.

77. D R F Examination—The Instructor in Gunnery R. G. A. will examine the D. R. F. Specialists on Thursday 22nd instant at 3-30 p. m. at the N. C. Post in the Battery

78. Camera Club Competition—C. C. Companies are requested to furnish a list Members chosen from their respective Companies for next Sundays Service Practice. The Detachments of the 10 inch. D. L. H. P. will have to be chosen from the members of both Companies who are not in the 6 inch Detachments.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

PASTOR RUSSELL COMING.

TO DELIVER FREE LECTURE IN Y.M.C.A. FRIDAY, Feb. 23rd, 9-15 p.m.

PASTOR RUSSELL, of the London and Brooklyn Tabernacles and Chairman of the Foreign Mission Investigation Committee is to deliver his famous lecture on "The Hereafter" in the Bombay Y.M.C.A., Friday, Feb. 23rd, 9-15 p.m.

WHY SCEPTICS SHOULD HEAR. The speaker will give a logical, reasonable, believable and satisfying answer regarding the future of all people in the hereafter.

WHY EUROPEANS SHOULD HEAR. Reasons will be given for the present world-wide unrest in financial, industrial, social and political circles fully explaining just why socialistic and revolutionary victories are now being achieved in Europe, America and elsewhere.

WHY ALL ORIENTALS SHOULD HEAR. Because Pastor Russell has an important message for them, no matter what their religious faith may be; something that they all will be glad to hear and believe.

WHY CHRISTIANS—CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT OR INDEPENDENT, SHOULD HEAR. Pastor Russell on this occasion will explain why the basis for Foreign and Home Mission work is necessarily to be readjusted in the very near future.

WHY THE LECTURE IS FREE. An appropriation was made last year by independent Bible students to defray all expenses for several public meetings in the Orient, including Bombay. Therefore seats are to be free and no collection will be taken and no propaganda is desired, nor to be undertaken.

SEATS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Regular ushers will be on duty, assuring proper seating arrangements for all. Pastor Russell's weekly sermons are published in nearly two thousand different newspapers weekly, reaching approximately fifteen million homes. The mere mention of his name usually fills to overflow the largest auditoriums in the Capital cities of the world, so go early. This subject is of equal interest to both men and women and all are cordially invited.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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5 12-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 1, 2½ per thousand"
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 22nd February, 1912.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT.

INVENTORS, and the public generally, will welcome the Act which came into operation on the first day of this year for the protection of inventions and designs, whose steady increase is a gratifying indication of industrial progress. Under this Act, an application for a patent may be made by any person whether he is a British subject or not, and whether alone or conjointly with any other person. Minute instructions are furnished regarding procedure in case of opposition to grant, restoration of a lapsed patent, amendments, surrender of patents, compulsory licenses and legal proceedings in case of dispute. Inventors are frequently too prone to go to law over disputes that might easily be settled with satisfaction to both parties. A single infringement or even several, may not warrant a lawsuit that may be costly, for damages are generally assessed upon the actual loss caused to the injured party. Protection is also provided against vexatious annoyance in Section 36, which runs as follows :—"Where any person claiming to be the patentee of an invention, by circulars, advertisements or otherwise, threatens any other person with any legal proceedings or liability in respect of any alleged infringement of the patent, any person aggrieved thereby may bring a suit against him in a District Court having jurisdiction to try the suit, and may obtain an injunction against the continuance of such threats, and may recover such damage (if any) as he has sustained thereby if the alleged infringement to which the threats related was not in fact an infringement of any legal rights of the person making the threats. This Section shall not apply if the person making such threats with due diligence commences and prosecutes a suit for infringement of his patent." An invention is deemed a new invention within the meaning of the Act, if it has not been publicly used or made known in British India, or if the inventor has not by secret or experimental user made direct or indirect profits from his invention in excess of such an amount as the Court or the Governor-General in Council may deem reasonable. In other words a man may not work an industrial process in secret, and, when in danger of his invention becoming known, apply for protection. An inventor may not acquiesce in the public use of his invention before applying for a patent, but exception is made for inventions whose utility can only be demonstrated by a test in public. Invention may be exposed under certain conditions at Exhibitions previous to being patented.

It is not sufficient to mark an invention with the word "patented," in order to warn the public against infringement; the progressive number of the Patent and the year in which it was granted must also be marked upon it to furnish adequate warning, otherwise the patentee will not obtain damages for infringement. Patents are granted for the period of fourteen years subject to the payment of certain fees, and under extraordinary circumstances this period may be extended. The Registration of designs confers a monopoly for five years, which may be extended for two additional periods of five years on payment of the prescribed fees, but protection must be secured before the delivery or sale of any article bearing the design, else the Controller may erase the owner's name from the register. Designs that are registrable must not be capable of being described as inventions. They include special forms and patterns and, for the purpose of better identification are divided into sixteen classes, principally determined by the material on which the design appears. Fines which may amount to one thousand rupees may be inflicted for the offence of infringement. There is one important matter in which the Indian Patents and Designs Act can give no assistance to inventors. The drafting of a specification is generally regarded by the inexperienced as a simple matter for the inventor, who must know his own device better than any one else. But the number of applications that have to be sent back for the correction of various errors proves the contrary. Even if the specification meets all legal requirements it may still be found seriously defective when tested in a lawsuit, or critically examined by experts on the occasion of a sale of rights. It is astonishing how an intelligent and capable inventor, when preparing his own specification may go carefully into needless details, while neglecting more or less the most important features of the invention. By going too much into detail a man may actually limit his scope of action instead of extending it. He even at times overlooks important claims which, had the invention not been his own, would at once have attracted his attention. Men who make money by patents have generally taken out several; ten is no unusual number, and there are some inventors or manufacturing firms that own as many as fifty. Many of these are for very small devices that in themselves would be worth nothing, but forming part of an expensive machine they may gain for it a preference in competition. When a man has the experience of half a dozen patents he might be considered competent to draft his own specification, but he generally learns to realise the value of the views of some other expert in the matter who, from an outside point of view, may suggest new and better forms of expression, for the draft. Only a small number of patents are contested at law, and only a very small number make money for their inventors, although they may make handsome profits for someone else.

It is necessary that a patentable invention shall be both new and useful in order to obtain an exclusive privilege, but it may, at the same time, not be sufficiently novel and sufficiently useful to supersede existing articles for the same purpose. It is in such cases that advertising may turn failure into success. An invention may be both new and useful to an eminent degree and yet not be worth patenting in India. If it is an attractive or very useful article that might be made by any native tinsmith or country-blacksmith, or by any carpenter without the aid of any special tool or new material, it is not worth patenting, for there are millions of artisans in India who never heard of patent laws, and to pursue them for infringement would mean ruin. Such an invention was a ploughshare made out of an old railway wagon spring. Although due diligence in inventing is a duty; as every inventor is liable to be forestalled, it is not wise to hurry to the patent office before a conclusive experiment has been made. Undue haste generally leads to a second patent, to cover the oversights in the first. Wherever it is possible the inventor should try to ascertain what has already been done in his special line. The sooner he knows the history of his subject the better, as it may save him much time and expense. Another important consideration is a very thorough study of the subject before beginning to construct. The scheme should be put on paper, described, and drawn to full size of possible, and every piece separately considered both as regards size, strength and choice of material. This is a very interesting stage of inventing, which cannot be done too thoroughly, for it may save a great deal of work in repeated experiments, not to speak of cost. The present position of India, at the beginning of a great industrial awakening, offers a wide field for inventors having an intimate knowlege of local circumstances and the ways of the people. Many foreign machines fail in India because they demand an expertness in attendance that the Indian cannot furnish. In other cases machines of less efficiency, but cheap, will suit the Indian market, and of these, the machines that can be maintained and repaired locally have a preference. In every case a lengthy experience of the ways of Indian workmen is a valuable asset to the inventor.

CONVOCATION. STUDENTS of the Bombay University were fortunate on Tuesday, in having two addresses—both of extraordinary merit—read to them, and if they but take the lessons of those orations to heart they cannot but be better citizens. There is a touch of sadness in the utterances of His Excellency the Governor in these days. His period of office, unfortunately, is fast drawing to a close and he has been addressing many and varied assemblies for the last time. It is a matter for much regret that he cannot stay longer to see the first fruits of at least, some of the schemes he has set afoot, but such is not to be, though he has set his imprint upon many a reform and many an undertaking for the welfare of the Empire and of this presidency in particular. However he has bequeathed us a vast legacy of example and advice and his farewell to the University will, we trust, be long remembered. He entreated students to remember that a University training is intended primarily as a mental discipline necessary to us all for the building up of character and the strengthening and development of the intellectual forces which in the struggle of life, make men leaders of thought and of action capable of playing a worthy part in their generation. It is to the Universities, said Sir George, that we must look to guide the educational movement and the importance of the training which students receive cannot be over-estimated, "imperfect or incomplete knowledge is dangerous as experience has shown. Such knowledge is open to grave abuse in India especially, because the educated class is relatively small and its influence is out of proportion to its members." His Excellency admonished them "Whatever place in life lies before you, whether in the service of Government or as private citizens, to each one of you there will be possibilities of good to your family and associates, to your community and to your country. Every human being is a centre of influence extending in smaller or larger circles, but adding something to the great forces which move the world onwards. It may be suggested to you that, in the special political conditions of India, your influence cannot count adequately, and that only complete self-government would give opportunities for your talents and weight to your opinions. Such suggestions do not entirely accord with facts. The influence of sound and reasoned Indian thought is very great and is increasing." And again: "If we yield to the habit of loose censorious talk, condemning without reason or knowledge, suggesting bad motives in others and dwelling on the ignoble side of things, we must inevitably starve our higher nature, lose all lofty ideals of life and conduct, and destroy our best powers. I beg you to try and accustom yourselves to look first for what is good in men and in affairs, and there is so much good around you, though it may not all appear on the surface. If you do this, you will find that you will make and retain friendships, that the interests of life will broaden and deepen as the years pass and that hope and courage will not leave you."

Sir Narayen Chandawarkar, referring to the prevalent universal unrest, remarked that here, too, we have arrived at a stage when the generous hopes and aspirations with which we started in the latter part of the 19th century appear to have lost much of their potency, and the unrest through which the country has passed in matters political, the slow, weary and often discouraging progress in matters social, and the craze for sectarian movements have bred in many minds a pessimistic spirit. Sir Narayan would remove it. He holds that our prejudices, our differences, our conflicts of interest and duty are there, and will always be there, whether they are born of race or religion. If we allow ourselves to be guided by the passing fretful events of the day and the passions of the moment, we shall mistake the true meaning of the age. It is the special merit of liberal culture—the distinguishing feature of a University training—to endow its recipients with the artist's selective and discriminative power, which sees the permanent behind the passing, and discovers the gold in the dross as constituting, the higher and therefore enduring spirit of the times in which we live. What we need to understand aright the movements of the time in spite of its weakness, sins, its follies, and its frivolities is a capacity for a clear vision of the truth—a due conception of the intensest unity of the complex forces of the whole life around us. The present ebullition of the sectarian spirit, said the learned Vice-Chancellor, is but the first stage natural to the succeeding stages of advance. We are all trying to come to our own. All depends on how we use the movement of the times. Men of superficial minds who cannot have a vision of the whole, who take their opinions from their narrow spheres and the current phrases of the day, will use them for breeding division and rivalry. But wise men will look ahead, and discern that if they but do their duty and teach their fellows by their own language and lives to discern the unity that is striving to come out of all this multiplicity, things appearing to disunite will stand before us in their true perspective and make the times yield their rich harvest in the near future.

ARREST BY WIRELESS. THERE is just now being debated in Germany, a point of considerable importance to owners of passenger-carrying steamships, and in particular to their captains. Their passengers it will not affect so deeply—at least the majority we may hope—but to everyone of them we have no doubt it will be of the greatest interest. It is remarkable how much enthusiasm or curiosity, as the case may be, one can work up over the most trivial matters during a lengthy voyage, but none appeals to the imagination of the modern passenger with anything like the force of that new note of mystery, which has been added to the romance of the sea, in the wonderful performances of the wireless telegraph. This discussion, to which we refer, affects not only the wireless telegraph itself, but also concerns that most sensational purpose to which it has yet been applied, the chase and arrest of criminals by means of its assistance. In this connection the famous Crippen case immediately springs to memory, when during the attempted escape of the murderer across the Atlantic Ocean, it was possible for the police to be apprised of his presence on board, and arrangements to be made for his arrest in Canada by means of wireless telegraphy. In that notorious case, however, the point, which German shipping circles are now discussing, is not involved. In that instance the criminal was arrested by a detective officer from Scotland yard, duly armed with a properly authorised warrant. There was no question that everything was in order, and every requirement of the law fulfilled. The point now under consideration is whether it is the duty, and within the powers of a shipmaster himself to arrest a criminal on being notified that a warrant has been issued against him. It appears that the Imperial Department of Justice, Berlin regards it as the duty of German shipmasters to apprehend any passenger, against whom a warrant is made out, when notified to do so by wireless telegraphy. While some of the steamship lines are agreeable, the North German Lloyd has refused to instruct its captains to do so, on the ground that such action would render them liable to prosecution. The German Foreign Office, it is understood, maintains an opposite view, while on the other hand the Bremen Company takes up the point that the Acts of Parliament do not specifically invest a ship's captain with police powers unless for offences committed on board ship, and this view is supported by a noted authority on international law. Now that the question has been raised, we should say it will be extremely difficult to induce captains to take any action, until they have been assured that by so doing they do not place themselves or their owners under any liability. At the same time, as it is clearly undesirable that any assistance which it is possible for the wireless telegraph to render the state in the interests of justice should be, in the smallest degree, curtailed, an international exchange of views on the subject would be of service. We are inclined to think that the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant an interchange of opinions *vis* the Hague.

THE statement, that the amalgamation of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway system with the East Indian Railway has been virtually settled, is incorrect. The matter is still before the Government of India and no final decision has yet been reached. The railway has been doing well of late; it paid over 4 per cent. in 1910, and over 6 in 1911.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

The Strikes in Prospect.

A NEW Socialist party is being formed in England, which, although it has no representatives in Parliament and no direct influence on the making of the country's laws, yet is evidently destined to wield despotic power over the industrial affairs of Great Britain. And its coming, if it does not sound the death-knell of the Labour Party, nevertheless means the break-up of the organization as it now stands. It threatens the forty odd Members of Parliament who, so their workingmen critics claim, have never done anything to better the condition of the working classes and have steadily drifted towards the Liberalism, until now they cannot be distinguished from the more radical wing of the party led by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill. Dangerous discontent is rife throughout the whole country. The workingmen are tired of the peaceful "palliatives" urged by their leaders in Parliament. They are in a fighting mood, and there is scarcely an important industry in England, which is not threatened with a serious strike. Clergymen and industrial workers among the working classes have been astounded by the change of spirit in these men and women in the last few years, and it needs, but the word from a few leaders to paralyze the commerce of the country, bringing actual starvation and ruin perilously near to rich and poor alike, and placing England at the mercy of her Continental enemies.

This extraordinary change in the working classes has been brought about mainly by the efforts of two men, who, returning from agitation work in Australia some years ago, have been preaching the gospel of discontent in every section of the country since. These men are Messrs. Mann and Tillet, leaders in the great Liverpool and London dock strikes of last year. While these strikes lasted—and they were not called off until the men had won all along the line—Mann and Tillet were absolute autocrats. Despite the presence of thousands of police and soldiers, the Government pleaded with the leaders for permits to carry the mails, hospitals humbly begged for ice, drugs and fruit for their patients; and merchants in outside but dependent trades implored their assistance in getting consignments from the docks to their warehouses. For days these two men held Liverpool, especially, in the hollow of their hands. Since their return to England, practically every strike in the country—and the list is a long one—can be traced to their activity.

But this is only the beginning. Listen to Mr. Mann as he talked to me a few days ago :—

"People do not seem to realize the importance of the recent Liverpool strikes," he said. The public thinks, because it hears no more of them in the newspapers, that they are things of the past. As a matter of fact those strikes were but the first of a long series which will tie up the industries of this country from one end to the other. One result of the Liverpool strikes is that the masters are paying the men £13,000 a week more in wages. Do you suppose that other workers are not going to take their cue from that? Do you suppose we are going to be satisfied with that small concession?

"I am out to smash the Labour Party into a thousand bits before this year draws to a close. The rank and file of the labour men now realize that although we have had labour members in Parliament for more than thirty years, no set of workmen gained as much in that whole time as the dockers of Liverpool gained in a few days by the simple means of a well-organised strike. I am out for the Social Revolution and the formation of the Co-operative Socialist State, which is the aim of the present 'Industrial Unionist' movement. And I have behind me hundreds of thousands of workingmen throughout the country."

The new Socialist party is one evidence of this widespread discontent with the old order. It was started by Mr. Victor Grayson, the youthful Socialist who, when a member of the House of Commons, shocked even the Labour Party by his lack of orthodoxy, and attempted to hold up the business of the assembly, while he aired his indignation over the unemployment question. In an article in Robert blatchford's paper, "Charion," last summer, he said: "The psychological moment has come for the formation of a new militant Socialist Party independent of all other parties. Immediately there was a rush of powerful ready-made organisations and leaders to support his proposal. Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the veteran leader of the Social Democratic Party, the oldest, most consistent and most revolutionary socialistic organization in England, offered his support and his organization will be merged with the new one, which was christened the British Socialist Party. The Countess of Warwick threw in her lot with Grayson, and various unattached groups of Socialists came in. Also a considerable section of the British Socialists who acknowledge Robert Blatchford as leader and who have organized under the direction of his paper, joined the new party on their leader's recommendation. And perhaps the most significant fact of all is the constant and growing succession to the Grayson party of large numbers of the Independent Labour Party who are dissatisfied with the policy of their leaders.

The line of leavage, between the new force on the one hand and the Independent Labour Party and the Labour Party proper on the other, is distinct and important. The British Socialist Party does not agree with the policies of the Parliamentary group. It declares for a stronger, more active fighting propaganda. It is less concerned with immediate reforms than with the ultimate Socialist ideal. It refuses to stop at anything short of the socialization of all means of production, distribution, and exchange. It protests against the British Socialist workmen being represented in Parliament by men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who, long known as the brains of the Labour Party Parliamentary group, and one of the most astute wire-pullers in English politics, has so closely approached the Liberals in his views that he is said to have been offered an Under-Secretaryship in the Asquith government; or by Mr. D. J. Shackleton who has accepted a well-paid post under the Board of Trade, or by Mr. Arthur Henderson, who as one of the Commissioners who considered the grievances of the railwaymen after the great strike of last autumn signed the final award against which the men are up in arms.

Probably no man in England can speak with more intimate knowledge of the intentions and views of the new socialist organization that Mr. A. R. Orage, editor of "The New Age," the organ of the English "intellectual" socialists. "The New Age" is by far the ablest publication of its kind in the country, and Mr. Orage is acknowledged to be the best critic, soundest judge and sanest exponent of the new movement. I had a long talk with him a few days ago, and he threw some interesting light on the situation.

"The crux of the whole matter," he said to me, "is that the British workingmen, despite their forty years of socialist agitation, despite all the paternal Liberal legislation, are poorer to-day than they ever were. And with every new Liberal law they are getting poorer still."

"Furthermore, the forty odd men they send to Parliament, at great cost and efforts have made things not a bit better for them. The Labour Party has failed utterly. The representatives of the party in the House of Commons are absolutely useless. Although they all sprang from the working classes, their outlook is essentially that of the middle class, and, as is always the case when people come from one class into another, they follow the traditions of their new class better than those who really belong to it. The Labour members of the House are what might be called the 'nouveaux bourgeois' of England.

"If the British Socialist Party is successful enough to get a representation in Parliament—and as it consolidates so many various groups into one, I am hopeful it will be able to do so—its members will be absolutely independent of all other parties, even fanatically so. They will not truckle to the Liberals, as the present set have done until they have degenerated into a mere wing of the Liberal Party. The Labour Party, which is supposed to be entirely made up of Socialists, has tried to fight against the other parties by Parliamentary methods, and, of course, as most people foresaw, it was hopelessly out-witted and completely beaten. The leaders have lost prestige to an amazing extent among their fellows, especially through the either stupid or cowardly way they messed up the recent railway strike.

"The conditions in the industrial world of England, between employers and employed have become more and more strained during the last few years. The slight margin of friendliness between them that used to exist has disappeared entirely, and now there is almost open hostility displayed all the time by both sides. Time-books are now being kept at factories and workshops where they were never kept before, and in practically all of them if an employee is only a minute late he loses a half hour's pay. Fines are exacted more rigorously for petty offences and men are discharged more summarily than they ever were before.

"The bulk of the trade unionists in this country are socialistically inclined. The popularity of their present leaders is on the wane or has disappeared altogether. These two circumstances made the British Socialist Party possible and they also account for the success of Mann and Tillet.

"Mann and Tillet are out-and-out 'syndicalists'. That is, they seek to organize the workingmen by industries instead of by trades. Thus all the men employed on the railways in whatever department will be members of one organization or union and subject to one control and thus it will be possible to paralyze an industry at a moment's notice. Mann and Tillet have been working secretly since their return from Australia. Of course, the present trade union leaders knew they were working but they chose to ignore them. Now, to their astonishment, the new movement has spread so rapidly that it is ignoring the old leaders.

"Mann has been at work only two years, but so effective is his personality that all last summer the many strikes that were threatening the industries of the country were due to his and Tillett's efforts. Tillet, as the secretary of one of the strongest unions in the country, has been working from the inside, while Mann has been travelling up and down the country, preaching his non-parliamentary general strike views.

"I think the position at present is something like this. Out of every ten members of Unions and the Labour Party, proper, you will find three men who are already absolutely 'fed up' with present conditions and actively in favour of the new party; another three are quite loyal to the old leaders; while the remaining four are wavering between the two camps. If the old leaders are guilty of another blunder such as their management of the railway strike, the wavering four will undoubtedly forsake them for the British Socialist Party, but if they could pull off something bold and popular in the near future they might save their heads for the time being. On the whole, I think the chances are distinctly in favour of the four wavers joining Grayson and his new organization."

At the present writing it is difficult to say who will become the real head of the British Socialist Party. Mr. Grayson certainly cannot continue the leadership when the hard fighting begins. He has plenty of spirit for the attempt, but physically he is weak. His former political activities almost put an end to his career and eminent doctors have told him that any great effort as a speaker will undoubtedly result in a permanent break-down. It is a tragedy, in a way, for he is a mere youth and would have a brilliant future if he could stand the strain of the hard work. Mr. Hyndman declares he is too old and Mr. Blatchford is distrusted by many of the more extreme Socialists, who say he is reactionay. The new party may suffer sorely from this lack of leaders.

LOUIS HYDE.

London, Feb. 2.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

Trust's Enquiry of the Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Mr. Bompas, Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, has addressed a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce asking advice and information on the following points :—(*a*) Are the interests which you represent incommoded by want of traffic facilities? (*b*) Are you aware of any branch of trade which suffers for want of adequate accommodation? (*c*) Are you aware of any parts in which labour finds it difficult to obtain any sufficient housing accommodation in convenient proximity to its work? (*d*) In which direction do you consider it most urgent to develope the suburbs of Calcutta so as to provide for the increase of population?

Along with the letter Mr. Bompas has issued a note indicating the general nature of the questions which the Trustees propose to consider. After setting forth a resume of the objects of the Improvement Trust, Mr. Bompas states the following order of operations:—(1) To at once institute a very careful examination with a view to deciding what main roads should be constructed in the town; (2) simultaneously proceed to develop one or more suburban areas; (3) simultaneously to proceed with one or more rehousing schemes for the working classes. The question of the accommodation of the population now living in *bustes* is a crying one, they are insanitary and unless there is gross crowding they accommodate few persons to the acre. When land is valuable it is necessary to house a considerable number of persons to the acre and it is very important that the Trust should decide by an experiment how this can be done. Private enterprise is not likely to take up this work until the Trust demonstrates that it can be made to yield a fair return on capital expended. (4) At once to prepare schemes for widening the approaches to Calcutta. (5) To acquire open spaces for parks in suburban municipalities.

THREATENED COAL STRIKE.

NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN AT AN END.

Conference with the Premier Invited.

ADMIRALTY BUYS COAL FROM AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The English Coal Conciliation Board, of which the five Labour leaders and five coal-owners mentioned yesterday formed a sub-committee, met in London to-day, but their meeting broke up without result.

The masters state that they submitted the conditions, on which they were prepared to accept the principle of a minimum wage, but the men declined to accept them.

Mr. Buxton had an important conference to-day with Sir George Askwith on the coal situation. Afterwards a meeting of the Cabinet took place. It was expected that Mr. Asquith would make a statement after question time in the House of Commons, but this was not forthcoming.

Another meeting of the Cabinet, however, was held in Mr. Asquith's room.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Mr. Asquith in a letter to the coalowners and miners, in view of the lessening prospect of an amicable settlement, invites them to confer with himself and some of his colleagues at the Foreign Office to-day. He says the Government feels that it cannot allow such a calamity as the general stopping of an industry, without making every endeavour to prevent it.

The papers publish varying forecasts of the action Government will take.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it is suggested as the basis of a provisional settlement that the minimum wage be given three months' trial, the State bearing any extra cost that may result therefrom to the coal owners.

In the meantime, public bodies and individuals are accumulating stocks of coal. Some railways are congested with traffic and the Thames is crowded with coal-laden lighters.

The Admiralty has chartered two steamers to convey American coal to Gibraltar.

The coalowners have published a manifesto giving in detail the conditions of their acceptance of the principle of a minimum wage, which the miners yesterday rejected.

ZAMBESI RAILWAY.

Financial Arrangements Near Completion.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Reuter learns that the financial arrangements for both the British and Portuguese sections of the Zambesi Railway are nearing completion. The price to be paid for the lands amounts to £180,000. The Government will guarantee four per cent. for ten years upon the half-a-million capital required to construct the line from the Zambesi to Port Herald. The construction of the Portuguese section from Beira to the Zambesi will commence simultaneously.

THE BELFAST MEETING.

£2,700 Expense Incurred on Army Funds.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

At question time in the Home of Commons, Colonel Seely said that Mr. Churchill's visit to Belfast had cost the Army funds £2,700.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

Arbitration Accepted on Both Sides.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Glasgow dockers and the ship-owners have agreed to arbitration through Sir George Askwith's intervention.

THE STEWART CASE.

British Intervention Denied.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to intervene officially in the case of Mr. Stewart, who was recently condemned in Germany for espionage.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

Power to Issue Stock Granted.

PARIS, FEB. 21,

The Senate has voted the article of the Finance Bill authorising the issue of three hundred million francs 4 per cent. stock, redeemable at par, for railways.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

New Minister of Finance Appointed.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Dr. Bilinski, formerly Austrian Minister of Finance, and Governor of Austro-Hungarian Bank, has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance in succession to Baron Burian, who has resigned.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Reform of the Lords and Home Rule.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Speaking in the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain denied the moral competence of Parliament to deal with great measures, while the Constitution was mutilated and deranged. He asked what moral sanction laws, thus passed, would have?

Mr. Asquith, replying, said that the only definite statement made regarding the time of the reform of the House of Lords was that it was proposed to carry it out during the present Parliament. He absolutely adhered to that. Everybody knew that the first use made of the Parliament Act would be to carry Home Rule. In his view, Parliament was more competent, morally and constitutionally, to deal with great measures of reform than it had ever been in the life-time of any member.

Mr. Asquith went on to say that the proper time to reconstitute the Second Chamber was not before, but after Ireland had been given freedom to deal with its own affairs on lines, which in their main principles might be followed with regard to other parts of the Kingdom. It was wiser and more expedient in in every way to delay specific proposals till those lines had been decided.

Replying to an interjection, Mr. Asquith said he did not mean that the reconstitution should be delayed till other parts of the Kingdom had been dealt with.

Continuing, he said that with those lines settled they would be in a far better position to deal with the distribution of local and imperial business, the composition of the Second Chamber and the relative functions of the two Chambers in the ever-growing responsibilities of the Empire. There was, therefore, no task more solemn or more responsible, to which legislation could address itself.

On a division Mr. F. E. Smith's amendment to the Address was rejected by 324 votes to 241.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Mr. Bonar Law wound up the debate in the House of Commons. His speech was loudly cheered, his supporters intimating that the speech would give Mr. Asquith ample opportunity of defending the Government, regarding the charges of corruption. They declare that the absence of any reference to Tariff Reform from the amendment did not mean that the Opposition were weakening on that subject. They point out that the Unionists would not have chosen Mr. Law as their leader, unless thay had known that Tariff Reform would be pressed without the smallest hesitation.

Equipment of the Army.

In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Haldane, replying to the criticisms of Lord Roberts and others, said that taking its arms as a whole, the British Army was as well equipped as any in the world. Tests were being carried out with a view to the adoption of a new rifle which, if it fulfilled all that was claimed for it, would be the finest in the world. It was not automatic, but opinions differed as to the advantage of an automatic rifle.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Yuan-Shi-Kai to be Installed President.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 21.

Tang-Shao-Yi has started for Peking to conduct the Marquis Yuan-Shi-Kai to Nanking for instalment as President.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 21.

The Chinese in Australia are enthusiastically celebrating the establishment of the republic.

EXPORT DUTY ON RICE.

Protest against Abolition in Korea.

TOKIO, FEB. 21.

Britain and France have protested against the proposal of Count Terauchi, the Governor-General of Korea, which is supported by the Japanese Foreign Office, to abolish the export duty on rice from Korea, on the ground that the abolition is contrary to the Korean Rescript of 1910, and will seriously prejudice export from Saigon and Rangoon to Japan.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Quarrel with the Board of Control.

SYDNEY, FEB. 21.

The Board of Control has sent an ultimatum to the cricketers, who have not answered the Board's invitation to join them to represent Australia in the triangular matches, to be decided this summer in England.

Lord Chelmsford and Mr. P. F. Warner, the English captain, have conferred with the home players, but the result of the conference is not known.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, FEB. 21.

The P. and O. steamer "Maloja" to-day shipped £300,000 gold for India.

THE *Pioneer* says,—"The Government of India are about to address the Secretary of State on the subject of dividing up the duties of Comptroller and Auditor-General. It is proposed to have two officers, one as Auditor General with high powers of audit, and the other one a senior officer attached to the Finance Department to deal with currency and other subjects in succession to Mr Gillan, the present Comptroller and Auditor General will be made.

THE CHANGES IN INDIA.

Questions in the House of Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Mr. McCallum Scott, in the House of Commons to-night, put a question as to the advisability of incorporating the district of Ganjam in the new province of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Mr. Montagu replied that such questions of the re-adjustment of provincial boundaries, as the very important one mentioned, were engaging the most careful consideration of the Government of India and of Lord Crewe. But Lord Crewe had decided that there should be no immediate re-adjustment of boundaries. These could always be made subsequently, if accumulated evidence justified them, but the great changes announced at Delhi should not be complicated at the outset by the transference of large populations from one Government to another.

Mr. Wedgwood and Mr. Newman put questions with reference to the steps taken to obtain for the people of India the increase in the value of land at Delhi and Patna.

Mr. Montagu explained that measures were taken to acquire lands compulsorily at the value prevailing at the time of the Durbar announcement. The Government of India hoped thus to secure a substantial part of the increment value in both places.

Mr. Wedgwood: "Does that mean the value before the announcement, or immediately after?"

Mr. Montagu: "The value at the date of the notification of intention to purchase; I think on the same day as the announcement, or the day after."

REFORM IN COCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

The Cochin correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—"Mr. Bannerji in the course of his reply to the address presented to him by non-official subjects of the State at Ernakulam said: "I have no doubt that at no distant date the people of Cochin will earn the reward that is their due, viz some tangible share and responsibility in the administration of their affairs from His Highness' Durbar." There is strong reason to believe that the prospective reforms will be announced early next month before the Dewan's departure, and I am further told that the reforms will assume the shape of an executive council and advisory council representing the people more advanced than the popular assemblies of Travancore and Mysore and possessing more extensive powers than Legislative Councils elsewhere."

MYSORE COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 21.

A meeting of the Legislative Council held at noon to-day with Mr. Ananda Row, the Dewan, in the chair as President, the Secretary reported that the following Bills had received assent of the Maharajah:—(1) The Mysore Municipal Regulation Amendment Bill. (2) the Mysore Local Boards Regulation Amendment Bill, and (3) the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Bill.

Leave was then granted for the introduction of the Bill to further amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906 and the following Bills were passed:—(1) To Amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore, (2) to further Amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation of 1900, (3) to further amend the Indian Contract Act as in force in Mysore, and (4) the Bill for the Protection of Judicial Officers.

The First Councillor, Mr. H. V. Nunjundiah, moved the Bill to Regulate Emigration of Minors and other persons beyond the limits of Mysore for labour be read in Council. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

INDIAN MUSIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

An interesting institution has been just started under the name of Sangit Sangha at Calcutta. The objects of the Sangha are to revive, encourage and popularise the various schools of Indian music, instrumental as well as vocal, to promote research into and collect materials for a history of Indian music, and to procure manuscripts and printed books dealing with or in any way treating of Indian music; as also to recover and publish such ancient songs and musical pieces as may be still available, to establish schools for regular instruction in music or aid in the formation of such schools, to afford opportunities for occasional lectures of music, and to devise and adopt such other means as may be necessary for the encouragement of Indian music in general. It owes its origin very largely to a number of distinguished Indian ladies, the most prominent among whom are Mrs. A. Choudhury, Mrs. Nilratan Sarkar, Mrs. B. L. Choudhury and Mrs. P. Mukherjee. To carry out the objects of the Sangha, a school has already been started for little boys, girls and ladies.

A WAZIRI SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 21.

A sensational cheating case is reported from Wazirabad. Sirdar Azmatullah of the Rajawri family has charged on Mian Zahir Din, a distant relation of his, in whom he had great confidence, with breach of trust in respect of thirty thousand rupees, handed over to him as proceeds of land sold in the Chenab Colony. The case has caused a sensation in the town owing to the respectability of the Rajaur family.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 21.

The General Officer commanding telegraphs from Yambung on February 20th: the weather is improving and it is hoped that survey work will again be possible.

H. E. THE Governor of Madras undertakes his first tour on the 28th instant when he proceeds to Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, where he arrives on the 3rd of March: on the 5th His Excellency proceeds to Ootacamund returning to Madras on 11th of March.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Levee at Government House, Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 21.

The Viceroy's levee held at Government House, last night, was a brilliant function. There were over four hundred presentations.

The garden party at Government House was largely attended and highly successful. The Viceroy remained for about an hour and moved freely amongst the guests. The Band of the King's Own Regiment and the Pipers of the H. L. I. played during the afternoon.

LATER.

The Viceroy with staff left at 6-30 this evening for Calcutta. The departure was private. Sir John Hewett and the Commissioner of Lucknow were at the station.

MURDEROUS THREAT.

Letter to the Collector of Nasik.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 21.

The case, in which a Brahmin clerk named Govind Narayen Sathe is charged under Sections 506, 507 and 465, I. P. C., with forgery and sending a threatening letter to Mr. A. F. Maconochie, lately Collector of Nasik, came up for decision yesterday before Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge, and two assessors. The accused, it is alleged, wrote a letter to the Collector of Nasik on the 18th December 1910 threatening murder, and signed it with the names of two officers of the Municipality who, he considered, were responsible for having him first transferred to another section of the Octroi Department, in which he was then employed, and the latter for his dismissal from the service of the Municipality. Expert evidence was tendered by the police to show that the handwriting of the letter was the same as the accused's, while the chief officer of the Municipality, Mr. Kumthekar, deposed to certain facts in the history of the accused's service.

The case is proceeding.

RAILWAY WAGON SUPPLY.

Suggestion of the Punjab Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 21.

On the 20th instant the Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce had an interview with Sir Frederick Upcott, the Chairman of East Indian Railway Board, at Delhi. The Chamber made representations in favour of a simplification of railway goods tariff and supply of railway wagons. The Chamber suggested that the time had come, when the Government should maintain a Government wagon depot, stocked with standardised wagons, from which any railway might draw a supply to meet any special demand.

In reply, Sir Frederick Upcott, said it was for merchants to convince Government that a wagon depot as suggested was necessary. If established, the East Indian Railway would be glad to draw upon such a depot for emergencies. With regard to the simplification of the tariff, Sir Frederick's sympathy was with the merchants who wished to have cheap freights and better facilities. The merchants might be assured that any suggestions for the development of trade would receive the careful consideration of the E. I Railway Board.

COMMEMORATING KING'S VISIT.

Two Professorships to be Founded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Calcutta University Syndicate has resolved to recommend to the Senate in commemoration of the Imperial visit the founding of two professorships, one for Indian History and Antiquities and the other for Mathematics. The former is to be designated the Regius Professorship of Indian History and Antiquities and the second the Hardinge Professorship of Mathematics. The salary of each professor is fixed at Rs. 12,000 a year and the first incumbent of each chair is to hold the office for a term of five years.

MADRAS REVENUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

The Madras revenue returns for January are very encouraging, the total collections in lakhs for the month being 204·84 compared with 196·64 for the corresponding month of last year and there being an increase in every head of revenue except Customs in which there is a decrease of nearly one lakh. The greatest increase has taken place in Land Revenue (3·36 lakhs) and Excise (2·60 lakhs). The total collection for the period 1st April, 1911, to 31st January, 1912, is 915·72 compared with 878·01 for the corresponding period of previous year. Here too the increase is, the largest under the head, Land Revenue, (10·23 lakhs) and Excise, (17·87 lakhs).

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Damages Granted by Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

At the High Court this afternoon Mr. Justice Chitty delivered judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Edmund George Slater against Messrs Martin and Company, Managing Agents of Howrah-Amta Light Railway Company, claiming ten thousand rupees for wrongful dismissal and libel. During the hearing of the suit the claim of five-thousand rupees for damages was given up. The Judge gave a decree for Rs. 6,158 for wrongful dismissal.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 21.

Mr. C. F. Napier, Public Prosecutor, is appointed Advocate General in place of Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer who is appointed to the Executive Council.

The *Madras Mail* understands that Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, High Court Vakil, will succeed Mr. Napier as Public Prosecutor in Madras.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

Thoughts by a Native Thinker.

PARLIAMENT ON THE ROYAL VISIT.

In the discussion which took place on the Royal Visit in Parliament, the remarks of Lord Crewe, summing up its results were, to my mind, the most weighty, apposite and felicitous. They derive their peculiar significance from the fact that his Lordship being in attendance upon Their Majesties during their Indian tour, was in the best position to discover the inner meaning of the pageantries and ceremonials of which Their Majesties were the objects, and to appraise the effect of the Durbar pronouncements at its proper value. He was, again, very happy in his observation that Their Majesties themselves had contributed more than anything or anybody else, to the marvellous success of the visit. "Without in any way impairing that tremendous feeling of awe and reverence," he said, "they created about themselves an atmosphere of simple human fearlessness and simplicity, and thus rendered a service to the Empire which could have been performed by none of their subjects, however distinguished." The generous freedom and unconcern with which King George moved among his people betokened confidence in their affection and devotion to his throne and person. He gauged the popular feeling of his Oriental subjects more correctly than Lord Lansdowne, with all his practical experience of India as its former Viceroy. Lord Lansdowne said, "Their Majesties had faced risks, particularly real in Eastern countries, which were the homes of fanaticism, with an intrepidity commanding admiration, and intensifying Their Majesties' welcome home." The remark was inept and maladroit in reference to India; and even had it been true, it would have been singularly inopportune after the success of a tour which, as he himself expressed, had exceeded all expectations. It is often dangerous to generalize, especially when the proposition involves a sweeping accusation. The bald statement about the fanaticism of the East, made without any modification or reservation, is calculated to create in the English public, that knows very little of the East, an inaccurate and misleading impression of the character and temperament of its population. It may be imagined by the ignorant that for a white man in an exalted position to go about among these people was like treading a volcano which may burst forth at any moment. Such a general idea is not true of the East, and it is much less true of India. The vast majority of the population of India is Hindu, and the Hindus are, by tradition temperament and constitution, anything but fanatic. The nature of the Moslem masses may be allowed to be comparatively inflammable; but unless it is kindled by religious apprehensions, it is ordinarily passive and immobile. There was, therefore, absolutely no apprehension of the kind referred to by Lord Lansdowne in India. There were some misgivings on account of the existence of sedition and anarchy, and many Indian subjects of the King would have been glad if his Majesty had refrained from incurring a possible risk; I know of several ladies of my acquaintance, who were nervously anxious for his safety, and who were much relieved when he, with the Queen, was well on his way back home.

UNIONIST CRITICISMS.

The Unionists in Parliament are going to have a fight over the Durbar pronouncements; but the King having given his word, it will be somewhat of a sham fight. Their new leader, Mr. Bonar Law, does not seem to have quite made up his mind yet about the transfer of the seat of Government to Delhi, and the modification of the partition of Bengal. He has contented himself, for the present, by saying, in the manner of dear old Sir Roger de Coverley, that there was something to be said on both sides. He has, however, assailed the manner in which the scheme was carried out, describing it as "utterly unconstitutional and unjustifiable." He also emphasized the undesirability of displaying to Indians a lack of continuity of policy, as witness the reversal of the partition of Bengal. The announcement was hailed with joy in Bengal, but I did not notice any disposition on the part of Bengalis to hold it as a concession to their agitation. Indeed, the agitation was dying down, but the wrong was there, and the Government, sensible of its gravity, resolved to remove it. State policy, whether for Eastern or Western people, must have its roots in justice and equity and wisdom, and if a measure is found to be flagrantly opposed to justice, and consequently to the best and highest interests of the Commonwealth, then its reversal is a duty and a necessity. Such an act is a proof of moral courage and firmness, not of timidity or weakness. Even in the government of an Oriental people, it is bad and mistaken policy to persist in an admitted evil. Mr. Bonar Law says the Durbar pronouncement was unconstitutional. There is nothing unconstitutional in the modification of the administrative boundaries of Bengal, as it was quite within the province of the Government of India, and did not require the sanction of Parliament, any more than the original partition. If the transfer of the capital did require its previous sanction, a technical irregularity was committed. But there are occasions when such an irregularity is excusable nay, eminently desirable and here was one such. Lord Palmerstone once excused one of his escapades by saying that he had done a little wrong to do a great right. There is no doubt that in the present instance, the advantage of making the announcement, with all its dramatic effect, through the mouth of the Sovereign, the source of power and beneficence, was simply overwhelming. It has raised the King immensely in the estimation of the masses. Is not this a great gain? When all parties in England are united in applauding the success of the visit, when Lord Lansdowne described it as a wonderful achievement unparalelled in the history of the Royal House, it would be ungracious, on the ground of the omission of a formality, to criticize the very act which has materially contributed to it.

BELATED MEMORIALS.

Mr. Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C. I. E., a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad, died in the year 1898, and his statue was unveiled, the other day, by H. E. the Governor after an interval of nearly fourteen years. The gentleman, who asked the Governor to perform the ceremony, informed him that Mr. Ranchodlal's memory was "reveringly and lovingly cherished" by his fellow-townsmen, and that his name would be remembered by the city, as long as it continued to exist. The slow moving East is in nothing so slow as in the monuments she raises to her worthy sons. When such a one dies, florid and high-flown compliments are paid to him, an enthusiastic meeting is held, and a memorial is resolved upon. After a time, nothing is heard of him, while the unhappy gentlemen charged with the collection of funds have to make strenuous efforts to bring them up to a respectable figure. This happens in the case of almost every one, save in a few rare and exceptional instances of pre-eminent fame and superlative merit. If the total subscriptions are grossly inadequate, the money is allowed to swell gradually by the slow process of additions accruing from interest, and it happens sometimes that the man who has lived in one generation has a memorial raised to him in the succeeding generation which has very little personal knowledge of him.

AN AHMEDABAD WORTHY.

Ranchodlal has not fared so ill at the hands of his fellow-citizens; and he has deserved all they have done for him, and more. He was an uncommonly shrewd and sagacious man, with a great talent for business and affairs and an infinite talent for patience. He amassed a big fortune, and as he advanced in worldly prosperity, he rose steadily in the esteem of the city. He applied his practical mind to Municipal affairs, and to very good purpose. As president of the Municipality, he took an active and energetic part in initiating drainage and water-works in the city, much against the wishes of the ignorant populace, who assailed him with bitter indignation and rancour. But Ranchorlal was firm and unmovable, and he went on with the scheme, without being ruffled or agitated in the least. He was a typically mild Hindu. It was said of him that if a man were to smite his right cheek, he would gently turn his left to him. He believed in the soft word that turneth away wrath. He lived to see himself blessed for the sanitary works which the ignorant multitude had banned, in the first instance. He was a kind-hearted man, with a fair mixture of benevolence with his business instincts. He did not give, at a stroke, anything like the splendid donation which his grand-son, Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, has made in the interests of science. But in the course of a long life, his charities made quite a respectable total. The Governor, who has a keen eye for real men, extolled him as such, founding upon this fact one of his thoughtful observations. He said: "Whatever political institutions the ingenuity of mankind may devise, it must always be the man who counts, and the general advancement of communities will always depend upon the number of real men which they are capable of producing." Men make the institutions; not the institutions the men. The notion that a perfect constitution can be devised for any country, and can answer everywhere equally well, has been exploded long since. Tom Moore records an amusing anecdote in illustration of this fact. Sir Gore Onseley, on his telling the King of Persia, to his great astonishment, that the revenue of the Post Office alone in England, amounted to more than that of his whole dominions, the King, after a few moments' thought, exclaimed, "Then I'll have a Post-Office!" Commenting on this, Moore remarks, that the King, in his simplicity, had forgotten the preliminaries of commerce, industries, education and other circumstances, accounting for the enormous revenue of the Post-Office in Great Britain.

DION.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 21.

Another mass meeting of the Mussulmans of Lahore has been held at Habibiya Hall under the presidency of Dr. Sheikh Mahomed Ikbal, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, the Punjab, in support of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill. The meeting emphatically approved of the general principle of compulsion in elementary education as harmonising with the spirit of Islamic teaching, but considered the income limit of rupees ten for exemption from fees as too low and recommended rupees twenty-five instead. It was also recommended that in view of the peculiar requirements of Mussulmans a provision be made for their religious instructions and Urdu should be sole medium of instruction, and controlling votes should be constituted so as to safeguard Moslem interests.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, FEB. 21.

The Tashi Lama's Chief Secretary has arrived here to confer with the Dalai Lama and his ministers. They are to meet to-day. The latest news from Shigatse, is that the Teshi Lumpu and Tsang provinces report all quiet in those parts of Tibet. There is no news from Lhassa owing to the breakdown of the Chinese mail service. The Chinese Secretary to the Amban at Lhassa is still here.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

Colonel W. A. Tompson, Assistant Quarter Master General, Lahore Division, is granted eight months' leave.

Colonel G. B. Hodson 57th Rifles, will officiate as Assistant Quarter-Master General vice Colonel Thompson.

Brevet-Colonel R. Southey, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the 14th of January, 1912.

The following postings and transfers of Royal Engineer officers are ordered:—Capt A W Hepper, from 3rd Sapers and Miners, Bombay, to the Head-quarters of the Director General of Military Works; Lieut R. G. P. Hunter from 3rd Sappers and Miners, Aden, to Military Works, Quetta. Lieuts M. Staff and C M G, Dunhill are posted to the Aden and Bombay sections of the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

On return from leave Major R. E Green and Captain W J Noble are posted to Military Warks at Peshawar and Rawal Pindi respectively.

Major General F. J. Aylmer, V C has been selected for the appointment a Adjutant General in India and arrives in India about the 22nd March.

LORD CARMICHAEL will not leave Madras for Calcutta until after the Budget meeting of the Legislative Council in April.

THE *Pioneer* says,—"The statement by the Calcutta correspondent of Bombay papers that the amalgamations of the Oudh and Rohilkhand state line with the East Indian Railway has been virtually settled is incorrect.

MUCH dissatisfaction has been caused in local circles of Lahore by a Punjab Government order prohibiting Assistant Surgeons attached to the local Medical School and Hospital from ordinary private practice; only consulting practice will be allowed to them. This will compel them to raise their fees to the inconvenience of the public as their services are largely in demand.

COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Chamber.

RAILWAY FEEDERS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong presided, and there were also present:—

Mr. T. V. Baddeley of Messrs. Allen Bros. and Co., Ld., Mr. C. A. Russ of Messrs. Bell Russ and Co., Mr. J. Liebel of Messrs. Bume and Reif, Mr. Jivandas Pitamber of Messrs. Ghugondas and Co., Mr. W. M. Ross of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Messrs. D. M. Inglis and B. Brown of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ld., Mr. E. Yeo of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Messrs. J. Black and M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ld., Messrs. N. S. Glashrook and E. P. Comber of Messrs. Glazebrook and Co., Mr. James Graham, The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham and Mr. J. St. J. Graham of Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co., The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. N. G. Hunt of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., The Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mr. W. H. Ogston of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., Messrs. W. D. Hall and J. B. Bennett of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., Mr. A. J. Lord of Messrs. Lyon Lord and Co., Ld., Mr. D. Carmichael of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Messrs. A. Moritz and F. Ceurremanns of Messrs. A. Moritz and Co., Mr. H. Gannon of Messrs. Henry Gannon and Co., Messrs. A. R. Burch and W. T. Lane of The Bombay Gas Co., Ld., Mr. E. J. Montgomery of Messrs. Owen and Oxell, Mr. Manekjee Premchand of Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons, Messrs. C. H. Roberts and H. Wegg of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co., Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Mr. H. Batty of Messrs. Sanday and Co., Mr. A. J. Dovey of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld., Mr. R. Reb of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., Mr. R. W. Cooker of Messrs. Steiners, Ld., Mr. A. Strandes of Messrs. A. Strandes and Co., Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Mr. L. Volkart of Messrs Volkart Bros., Mr. R. W. Harter of Messrs, Wallace and Co., Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C. I. E., of The Bombay Co., Ld., Mr. N. N. Wadia of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mr. J. Van Rykom of The Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., Mr. D. Morris of The New Mofussil Co., Ld., Mr. F. H. Fitzfield of The Vacuum Oil Co. Mr. W. Denso of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Mr. C. Morris of The Bombay S. N. Co., Ld., Mr. W. C. Symes of the P. and O. S. N. Co., The Hon'ble Sir J. Begbie, Kt., of The Bank of Bombay, Mr. J. Greig of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Mr. W. M. Anderson of The Eastern Bank, Ld., Mr. N. Igarashi of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., Major H.A. L. Hepper, R. E., of The G. I. P. Railway, Mr. A. M. Todd of The New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which has been published already.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the report the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong said:—

The report now submitted is a record of the work done by your Committee during the 12 months. The year has been a busy one, for India is now making great strides commercially and industrially, and this being so the Chambers of Commerce in the future are likely to find their work even heavier than is has been, for commercial legislation is in the air and the consideration of draft bills takes much time and thought. The past year has been made memorable by the visit of Their Imperial Majesties and by the great Durbar at Delhi. Bombay rose to the occasion and gave the Royal visitors a splendid reception and when the day came to say farewell were greatly pleased to feel that the visit had been a greater success than anyone had ever dared hope. The announcement at the Durbar of the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was altogether unexpected and naturally caused the greatest surprise, but it was soon recognized that on the whole the move was a wise one and that the method of its announcement was also wise. Delhi may not be a great business centre, but it is a commercial and distributing town of considerable importance, easily accessible by rail and well situated as the headquarters of the Government of India. We, in Bombay, must welcome the change as it brings us into closer touch with the Supreme Government and thereby ensures that our views on many interesting trade questions will receive full consideration. In the past we have suffered by being somewhat out of touch with the Imperial Government, but the seat on the Legislative Council now allotted to this Chamber has given us a much better opportunity of expressing our views, and the greater independence of Government in a neutral centre like Delhi must facilitate the settlement of many large questions affecting the country generally. We may surely expect as a result of this transfer improved railway—facilities in northern India, and this is a point we have been pressing on Government for many years. The sudden death only last month of Sir John Jenkins—the Home Member—is a very great loss to the Government of India and to Bombay in particular. I greatly regret the loss of a personal friend who was keenly interested in the welfare of this country and up to the very last was working strenuously for the good of the people. So far as our trade is concerned the year was not exactly a prosperous one and the failures of the rains in Guzerat and Kathiawar was a misfortune as there markets belong exclusively to us and when adverse conditions prevail over such an important area our trade must be affected. I am glad to think that great efforts are being made to relieve the distress and preserve the cattle, for many of us well remember what happened a few years ago when in a famine the cattle died in large numbers. Prospects for this years' trade appear more satisfactory. The lower level of cotton has stimulated a very large arrival business in Piece-goods, and this apart from prosperity in Lancashire means also profit to our weaving mills whose productions are steadily growing in favour. For the rest we depend very largely on our crops, but the troubles in China and in Persia are important factors which cannot be overlooked. In China, we cannot influence the situation, but as regards Persia your Committee telegraped a few weeks ago to the Government of India calling their attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the southern districts and to the block at Bunder Abbas and from the reply received it is evident that some steps are being taken to get goods into the interior. As the Persian markets are of great value to Bombay the situation must be closely watched and not allowed to drift or our trade will be much hampered. We must rely on Government to take such steps as may be necessary to keep the trade routes open. As regards purely local questions we arranged in August, after a notice had been issued that the new Post Office would be opened on 4th September, for a permanent office for posting and for the sale of stamps to be retained in Church Gate Street, and we are greatly indebted to Mr. Doran, the Presidency Postmaster, for meeting us so promptly in this matter. It seems strange however that it should ever have been intended to close the Church Gate Office altogether. The establishment of a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University must also be noted as a step in the right direction and the intended creation of a College of Commerce which H. E. Sir George Clarke announced only a few days ago at Ahmedabad is a step thoroughly approved by your Committee, who have voted a sum of Rs. 1,500 as a contribution, if required, for this year towards the expenses of the Institution. If during the year the scheme is completed and work is commenced, I hope at our next annual meeting to put a resolution before you to make, for some years at any rate, an annual grant towards the expenses of the College. Higher commercial education is a matter of great importance to this country at the pressing time. As Sir George Clarke has so well said it is a pressing need that the means of systematic study should be provided of the many subjects associated with modern commerce and industry which demand more and more the application of scientific methods by trained minds.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

"The sanction of the new Eastern Avenue by the Bombay Government is an important matter which meets with my warmest approval. Difficulties of course always surround a question of this character and one can sympathise and appreciate many of the points that have been raised, but the broad fact remains that until a wide road, and I wish the proposed scheme was an avenue and not a mere road—is run north and south through the native town, development in the northern districts cannot progress as it should, and hopeless overcrowding must continue. The pressure of business is driving the city northwards and the native town cannot be

allowed any longer to block the march of events. This scheme was one we pressed upon His Excellency on his arrival in Bombay, and I am glad to think that before his term expires sanction has been given to an improvement which has been needed for years and for which in the years to come we shall be very thankful. The need of wide roads in Bombay is obvious to us all, and it is a thousand pities that in the past this requirement was so neglected. It is difficult now to remedy the mistakes that have been made, but much has been done by the Improvement Trust in this direction the last few years, and if new buildings could only be kept back from the roadside there is still a chance of Bombay becoming a model City, though I fear the day is far distant. In commercial legislation the year has been a busy one and at the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the reports of Select Committees will be presented on Bills to provide for the better control of Life Assurance Companies, and of Provident Insurance Societies in India—on an Indian Post Office Amendment Act—on a Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorous and on a Bill amending the Indian Stamp Act. The Life Assurance Provident Societies Acts are sound Bills which ought with certain amendments to be passed into law. For the prohibition Matches Bill, there is, however no necessity and it will now I imagine be difficult to bring forward a convincing argument in support of it. The idea originally was to stamp out the disease of necrosis in countries where these matches are produced, but as it has been found that, at any rate in Europe, this disease owing to improved machinery has practically disappeared since the signing of the Berne Convention in 1906, some other reasons will now be required to justify the proposed legislation. Even now, at the eleventh hour I hope the Bill may be withdrawn or postponed for further enquiry and consideration. The introduction of this measure shows how necessary it is for the Commercial Community and Chambers of Commerce to follow very closely commercial legislation and to protest promptly against Bills the country does not need, and which may, as in this case, inflict a hardship on millions of our workers. An attempt will no doubt be made to answer this point, but the experience of over a quarter of a century in this country has convinced me that it cannot be answered. It is a mistake, in my opinion, to take up legislation which the country has not asked for and for which there is no apparent necessity as it is apt to give the impression that Indian interests are being sacrificed and that the welfare of the people is not always the main object of our legislation. Nothing more has been heard during the year of a proposal I referred to at our last meeting that a transit duty should be levied on cotton passing through Bombay to help to pay for certain local improvements. The suggestion is so manifestly wrong in principle that I should hardly think we are likely to hear anything more of it, but if we do, we shall certainly protest most vigorously against it.

No railway questions of importance have come before your Committee during the year. The Mutra-Aligarh extension is still undecided, but under the changed conditions in northern India, it is likely I imagine ere long to come up again for discussions and presumably to our advantage. A local railway question has, however, been premanently before us during the year, and good progress has been made, a scheme of a definite character having now been almost decided upon. The Mazagon-Sewri depot which in a few years will be the busiest part of Bombay will, now it is proposed, be connected with the Fort by a line from the Victoria Terminus connecting with the Harbour Branch Railway at Tank Bunder, and communication into the Depot will be provided by tram-cars which will run every few minutes along a specially reserved track to, at any rate, the site of the new Cotton Exchange, and probably also further to connect eventually with the new road to Parel to be made from the northern end of the Depot. A frequent train service during the busy hours of the day will be a necessity and when approving the scheme your Committee referred specially to this, as a connection of this character will not be satisfactory or serve the Depot effectively, if trains are only run at comparatively long intervals, and this is a point the Chamber must keep well to the front. I am very glad this question has been practically settled at last as it will greatly facilitate business operation in the Depot. As regards the Reclamation, work is steadily proceeding, and the grain depot it is hoped will be ready in about two years from now. The transfer of the Cotton Green is not likely until the autumn of 1918, at the earliest, but the rail connection from the Wadala yard will be ready for the working of the grain depot at the same time as the Alexandra Dock is opened, and this by cheapening the cost of handling must increase our trade. Work in the new Dock is proceeding steadily, but somewhat slowly and the opening is hardly likely until about two years from now. Greatly improved plans have been put forward for working the rail traffic in the docks, and the arrangements now proposed are a very great improvement on those originally put forward. The Carnac Basin will be filled in eventually, and there will be a communication passage connecting the Alexandra with the Victoria and the Princes Docks to and from which vessels will pass. The import traffic will be worked on rails running along the western side and all such articles as piece-goods, metals, rice and sugar will have direct connection with these rails thereby saving large sums in handling and cartage. This must help our trade considerably for money spent on unnecessary handling and cartage is money thrown away. Export cargo will enter the dock mainly on rails running along the eastern Harbour wall and shed, and rail accommodation will be specially arranged for quick loading. After many years of discussion the traffic question in the Docks appears to have been satisfactorily settled. All this work cannot, however, be accomplished without great expense and final estimates for the dock and necessary works are naturally in excess of those originally put forward. The question of cost is, of course, an important one for trade as interest and a sinking fund must be provided on loans, but in two years' hence the reserve fund of the Trust will be about a crore of rupees accumulated for this very purpose of providing for deficits, for some years after the opening of the Alexandra Dock. There is no intention of raising charges on goods passing through the Docks, and even if the reserve fund does fall rather rapidly, as for a few years it is almost certain to do, the position with normal seasons is bound to right itself and there need therefore be no anxiety as to the future prosperity of our Trust. The reserve Fund has been accumulated for this particular object and will be used without any fear that it will not be ample for the purpose. When the Victoria Dock was opened about 24 years ago, the reserve of the Trust was nearly 16 lakhs, and in ten years it was reduced to just under 9 lacs, but in the meantime considerable reduction had also been made in rates. It then commenced to rise and in the next ten years advanced to over 55 lakhs. It may be 10 years after the opening of the Alexandra Dock before it will be possible to add again to the reserve, but considering the magnitude of the work there is nothing very alarming about this. Good seasons are, of course necessary and helped as I hope we shall be by better railway facilities in northern India, our trade must steadily expand.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

"The shortage of railway wagons at the present time is being much commented on and the explanation apparently is a general shortage of coal which has drawn off a large number of trucks for the transport of this very necessary article. The transport of hay and other commodities to the famine districts is also mentioned as another reason for the present shortage, but as a member of the Central Famine Fund, I can say that we are finding great difficulty in getting even a moderate supply of wagons for this purpose. The fact really is I suppose that we are short again of rolling stock, and this being so it is satisfactory to note according to a recent announcement that it has been decided that out of the total railway budget for this year of 13 1-2 crores, 10 1-4 crores will be given to open lines, of which 5 crores will be devoted to rolling stock. The progress India is now making commercially and industrially will surely require a much larger supply of wagons in the near future, and I hope this point will be kept well to the front by Railway administrations for a shortage in the busy export season is demoralizing and trade cannot be worked satisfactorily under such conditions. Financial questions have not been prominent during the year, but we have watched with considerable interest and some anxiety the steady accumulation of the Government cash balances in London, by heavy sales of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfer in excess of the requirements of the Home Treasury. At the end of last March, the amount so held was over 16 1-2 millions sterling and at the end of next month this will probably have reached 21 millions against an average balance of about 4 1-4 millions only ten years ago. In his forthcoming Budget statement the Honourable the Finance Member will no doubt deal with the position as it now exists and his remarks will be read with much interest, for we in Bombay are unable to understand the necessity for this rapid and continued accumulation which is depriving India of funds which could be used to great advantage in our trade. In reply to a recent communication from the Karachi Chamber, we have said that in our opinion the Indian Mints should be opened to the free coinage of gold, which could be arranged in Bombay at a very small cost; and we have also acquiesced generally in a suggestion that the annual drawings of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasury should be limited to the figures entered in his Annual Budget. We have also agreed that no further addition should be made to the Gold Standard Reserve in London, and this point should be promptly settled, thereby enabling profits on coinage hereafter to be retained in this country. These, Gentlemen, are the principal topics dealt with by your Committee during the year. There are other subjects mentioned in the Report which are no doubt of considerable interest, notably perhaps the Declaration of London which we generally approved as a step in the right direction and as an improvement on existing conditions but which has been refused by the House of Lords. The improvement of Cotton cultivation in India has also been another interesting topic and the difficulties under which Piece-goods business is now carried on in Bombay have not been lost sight of. Being a free trader myself, I regret very much the arbitrary restrictions placed on this very important trade which must add to the cost of all supplies brought into the country besides causing irritation amongst manufacturers and shippers in Europe. I appeal for a more enligntened policy. We have visits for during the year from the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry and from Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board and are always glad to see Member and Officials of the Government of India as the discussion of difficult problems nearly always paves the way for a satisfactory settlement. In conclusion, I disire to acknowledge with many thanks the assistance I have received from the Deputy Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, and from the Members of the Committee. The year has been a more difficult one than usual, and their regular attendace has greatly facilitated the progress of our work. I am also deeply indebted to Mr. Gregor Pearse—our acting Secretary—who in a busy year has never flagged and has always made the interests of the Chamber his first care. To Mr. Royal and the other members of the staff, I also tender my best thanks for their close attention to our work."

THE HON'BLE MR. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, the outgoing Deputy Chairman, said:—I rise to second the adoption of the Annual Report, which the Chairman has placed before you this afternoon. In doing so, I avail myself of the opportunity of cordially thanking him on behalf of the Committee and Members of the Chamber for the time and trouble he has once again devoted to the transaction of the Chamber's affairs. I would associate myself with him in the expression of the deep and sincere regret we all feel at the loss of Sir John Jenkins. His great ability, his unfailing energy, and his genuine friendship made him at once an object of highest admiration and the greatest esteem, and his loss to the Government of India and Bombay in particular is well nigh irreparable. The past year will ever be a memorable one in the annals of this country on account of Their Imperial Majesties' Visit to India, Their Great Durbar and the Transference of the Capital to Delhi. The visit of Their Imperial Majesties was from start to finish a glorious success, and we are grateful to His Imperial Majesty for his gracious acknowledgment of Commerce in his speech on the arrival in Calcutta. The announcement of the transference of the Capital came upon all as a surprise. Though the question has been the tapis for nearly thirty years no one ever even dreamt that such a thing would come to pass. Bombay and Sind will now be placed in closer touch with Government of India than has been possible hitherto. Now the vast expenditure in connection with the creation of the new Capital is to be met is a question that requires most serious consideration at the hands of the Supreme Government. Seeing that the Opium Revenue is being abolished, we are already faced with the fact that fresh revenue has to be found within the next few years. Deficiencies cannot be made good by reducing expenditures, which with increasing responsibilities is expanding in every direction.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

As will be seen from the Annual Report, the year has been a busy one for your Committee who have had several interesting and important question before them. The first of these to which I would refer is that of "Banking." The failures of the Charing Cross and Birkbeck Banks at home, and the widespread distress caused thereby were warning notes which Government could not prudently overlook, and as you will notice from the Report we received a letter from the Government of Bombay putting various questions before us. The questions raised were without doubt most important ones, and required very careful consideration as it is essential that any contemplated legislation should be so framed as to avoid causing embarrassment to legitimate business. You will, no doubt, have noticed that the jury in the conviction of Carpenter, the proprietor of the so-called Charing Cross Bank added a rider that in their opinion there should be a law to prevent the title of Bank being abused by irresponsible persons. But until a satisfactory definition of the term "Bank" has been arrived at, it is difficult to see on what lines legislation can be framed. The establishment of a degree of Commerce by the University of Bombay, and initiation of a College of Commerce to which the chairman has alluded in his speech are signs of the times, and indicate the growing desire for higher Commercial education. The next important measure to which I would refer is the Bill dealing with Life Assurance Companies and Provident Societies. The main features were sound and serviceable and claimed our support. The Chairman has dealt at some length with the question of the "White Phosphorus Matches Bill," and I heartily concur with the views he has expressed. A matter of more local interest, "Our New Docks." Various questions have been referred to your Committee during the year, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to us that the Port Trust have given up the idea of rail connection for the seaward berths by a Swing Bridge across the entrance Lock and have also decided to reclaim the Carnac Basin. The Port Trust have now completed a further scheme of working the Alexandra, Victoria, and Prince's Docks through the one main entrance Lock, running rails direct along the outer side of the Docks for export traffic. The entrance to the Victoria Dock, across which there will be railway swing bridge, will however be retained so as to be available in case of congestion. The scheme is an admirable one, and as it will enable the Port Trust to work the three Docks as one big Dock, it will save considerable expense. Labour is now plentiful, and the work on the Docks, is progressing steadily. We look forward to seeing the new Docks in full swing towards the end of 1913. I would draw the attention to the increasing size and draft of steamers. With the depth of the Suez Canal in 1914, at 36 feet as against 30-31 feet to-day we will see bigger ships on the Indian Trade. The opening of the "Panama Canal" in 1914 on which the United States have spent 75 millions will tend to divert big steamers to the Indian trade. The most important route for us however will always be the "Suez Canal," whose progressive prosperity has resulted in a further reduction in the tariff from the 1st of January. This now stands at 6fr. 45c. but we are still a long way off the 5fr. promised by M de Lesseps in 1883 to British ship-owners. To return to the development of the new Docks, I would call attention to the serious shortage of the Bombay water supply, with which we are now faced. The demand for water has greatly increased in recent years, owing to the growth of the city. With approaching completion of the new Docks we must have more water, and I hope the incoming Committee will press home in the right quarter the necessity of doubling the Tansa Main. The Chairman, in his speech, referred to the opening of the New General Post Office in September last.

The amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Departments, a scheme which has been in contemplation for 40 years, has since been sanctioned by the Government of India. We trust that this may be an economy to Government and a benefit to the public. It is a matter of great interest to us in India to learn that the necessary financial arrangements in connection with the survey of the Trans-Persian Railway are on the point of completion. The British Section will, I understand, run from Bunderabbas, Gwattar to Karachi. The distance from Baku to Karachi via Ispahan, Bunderabbas and Gwattar is estimated at 1883 miles. Baku is at present 91 hours from London, so this line, if taken in hand, will greatly expedite the mail traffic. The scarcity and famine which exist in Gujarat and Kathiwar are much to be regretted. Steps have been taken to mitigate the distress by the despatch of hay and grass to the starving cattle, but it is reported that the supply of Railway waggons is insufficient and this is aggravating the position. Insufficiency of wagons has also been the cause of great shortage of coal here in Bombay, as colliers loading in Calcutta, have been unduly detained causing very serious inconvenience to shipping. I an glad to hear from the Chairman that 5 crores have been voted for next year for rolling stock. I will now turn to the question of the

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

You will recollect that at the Annual Meeting last year I drew your attention to the statement made by the Finance Member in his Budget speech of 1910, that "it had been decided for the future that the whole of the profits from Coinage without reservation would be paid into the Gold Standard Reserve until such time as the gold held by Government in that Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve combined reached the figure of 25 millions "sterling." Well, Gentlemen, if we take the figures at 31st December, 1911, we find that the Gold and Gold Securities in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £17,657,835, whilst Gold Bullion and Gold Coin held in India and at home in the Currency Reserve at the same date amounted to £8,381,992 and £5,045,000 respectively altogether aggregating £31,084,827. Those are the figures before us and I ask, Does this mean that Government have completed their obligations, as defined by the Finance Member? I cannot believe so, seeing that so little has been added to the Gold Standard Reserve from the profits on Coinage, owing to the fact Government have not found it necessary to coin fresh silver in the meantime. I hope, therefore, that our Chairman will raise the question in the Supreme Council and ask for a clearer definition of the Government policy in this respect. I ask this because if Government have completed their obligations to commerce, they might again divert part or the whole profits from Coinage when that takes place to railways, irrigation or other purposes. Though I quite recognize the advantage of working the Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve for the mutual assistance of both funds, it seems to me that the functions of the two Reserves are so divergent in character, the one held (in either Gold or Silver, against the Note Circulation, the other held for the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee that I am at loss to understand the policy of combining two such funds for the purpose in view. I do not think there should be any limit to the Gold Standard Reserve. It should be treated as a fund apart and gradually strengthened from the profits of Coinage, the gold value of which it is there to support. I should like to see the liquid portion of the Reserve strengthened. This at 31st December stood at £973,434 against £1,437,425 of the corresponding date last year, a decrease of roughly 1-2 million. As regards the Absorption of Gold in this country Mr. Churchill in a speech at Dundee in October attributed dear food to the enormously increased output of gold. From this line of reasoning, it would appear that India by absorbing gold is conferring an economic benefit on the home country It is also strengthening its own monetary position, because assuredly the Gold that is now being hoarded will dribble down to the seaport towns and be available for export in hard times. The more gold that comes in to India, the less sudden will be the demand on the Government Gold Reserve, when the balance of Trade turns against this country. That is the first line of defence against a fall in exchange. The second line is in the gold of the Currency Reserve. Gold alone maintains the standard. The crisis of 1907 must ever be borne in mind, when if the demand for sterling bills had been freely met the whole 3 3-4 millions held in gold in London would have been drawn off in a few weeks. It must be remembered that the crisis of 1907, was purely economic, and that there were no international complications of any kind, and yet the whole stock of gold in India owing to its inadequacy was exhausted. We now have the assurance of Government that sterling Bills will be available in support of exchange which relieves Government of the necessity of holding gold in this country for the purpose. This is on the whole satisfactory to commerce. There is no continuity assured in the administration of the Gold Standard Reserve, and I cannot see how there ever will be until steps are taken to place it on a more clearly defined basis possibly by statute. The imports of gold into India last year constituted a record amounting to £30,909,000, considerably over a fifth of the world's output of gold. A large amount of this is no doubt absorbed, but I am unable to agree with the conclusions the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan arrives at in the recently published Currency Report for 1910-11 that sovereigns do not pass directly and freely into circulation, and that there is no progressive extension of the use of gold for circulation. In business we find sovereigns passing more and more freely. We are daily drawing nearer to a Gold Currency in India, and the establishment of a Gold Mint is, in my opinion, only a matter of time. We supported the Karachi Chamber as the Chairman has already mentioned in the matter of opening of Mints in India for the free coinage of gold. As regards the gold coin struck, I am strongly in favour of a coin corresponding to value of the sovereign as against a Rs. 10 piece. The latter coin would to my mind create many complications. The opening of the Mints for the free coinage of gold in this country would attract gold and would be first step towards a Gold Currency. This will follow gradually, but I consider it would be a mistake to force it, as the currency for the masses of the people must ever be silver. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I should like to offer our heartiest congratulations to Sir James Begbie on the honour he received at the hands of His Imperial Majesty at Delhi. With these remarks, I beg to second the adoption of the Report. (Applause).

MR. W. C. SYMES.

Mr. W. C. Symes said:—Mr. chairman and gentlemen, I now have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which is before us for the adoption of the report. Mr. Armstrong has given us an interesting retrospect of the principal questions which have occupied the time and energy of the Committee during the past year, and I think you will agree with me that a very useful year's work has been completed. Our best thanks are due to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the members of the Committee for the time and trouble which they have taken over the various questions which have occupied their attention. Mr. Armstrong has referred to the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and has expressed a hope that the transfer will lead to improved railway facilities in northern India, so far as this city is affected. I trust this may be the case, but I am not too sanguine about it. We have been told that an extension of the Nagda-Muttra line to Aligarh will benefit Bombay but it has been impossible to get any sympathy from the Railway Board in that direction, and I fear, therefore unless our interests are taken under the wing of the honourable member for commerce and industry, we shall have to wait some time before. Bombay is placed in more direct communication with northern India. The chairman has referred to a local matter which is in my opinion one of the exteme importance. I allude to the establishment of a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University. I regard this as a move in the right direction. The youths of this city have hitherto in most cases been educated entirely on the wrong lines for the professions they ultimately take up and most of us have experienced this, when wanting clerks for ordinary clerical work. A higher commercial education is not only desirable but is necessary in this important centre, and I am glad to see our Governor has this question before him.

The chairman has alluded to legislation which is likely to be effected to provide for the better control of life assurance companies. I have no doubt that legislation in that direction is most needful but I also consider it is most necessary in the direction of the audit of institutions calling themselves banks. I am aware the question of banking in the Bombay Presidency has had the attention of the Committee, but I hope the whole question will not be allowed to remain where it is. Mr. Armstrong has made reference to the improved facilities which the recent alterations of the original design of the Alexandra Docks are likely to afford. There has been a good deal of criticism, and I think rightly so, of the original plans of the new docks and the delay that has occurred in getting the work finished. There have, of course, been almost insurmountable difficulties from the commencement and as time has gone on it has become evident to most of us that errors were made in the original design. The Port Trustees have, from time to time, endeavoured to put these mistakes right and I think in most cases have succeeded. I can only tell you that the earnest wish of all the trustees of the Port is that we should have the most efficient and up-to-date docks in the world and though the deferred date of their completion has tried our patience to the utmost. I believe that another two years should see them finished. Since the trustees have had the benefit of expert railway opinion on the Board in the shape of the agents of the two large lines running into Bombay much headway has been made in satisfactorily connecting the docks up with the main lines, and difficulties that before seemed beyond solution have smoothed themselves out in an incredible fashion.

There is, gentlemen, no reason to take a pessimistic view of the new Alexandra Dock two years before it is opened as there is a tendency to do in certain quarters. We can never now get over such difficulties as the Flagstaffs shoal immediately in the course of the approach to the dock except by spending further enormous sums of money, nor can we undertake the deepening of the whole of the iharbour which shows a strong tendency to silt up, but in spite of these drawbacks I repeat the Alexandra Docks when finished will be capable of dealing with large quantities of cargo in such a way hitherto unknown in this country. All we want is the produce to handle and for this we are in a great measure dependent on the railway companies which feed Bombay. I am glad to see that the Railway Board are alive to the fact that the trade of this country is expanding so rapidly that more wagons are urgently required to relieve the congestion of traffic. Not only has our cotton into Bombay been seriously delayed this season largely owing to want of sufficient rolling stock but steamers have been detained at Calcutta, for the same reason and I heard only a few days ago of a vessel being on demurrage there for a matter of weeks waiting for her coal cargo. These delays are in some cases, I believe, still attributed to the effects of the Delhi Durbar, but I think it would be more correct to look for an older cause than this.

There is one other matter I would like to refer to and that is the proposal of erecting a suitable pavilion at the official landing place at the Apollo Bunder. It is a 'project I have always advocated' and I think it is an excellent way of commemorating their Imperial Majesties' visit to India. As you all know the Government of India and the Bombay Government are prepared to grant a large proportion of the eight lakhs required for the building, and I hope the three public bodies in Bombay, the Corporation, the Improvement Trust, and the Port Trust, will come forward with the balance required for the purpose.

THE HON'BLE SIR H. PROCTER.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter said:—"In supporting the adoption of the Report I should like to make a few remarks. As regards the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, I quite agree with what the Chairman has said and I think any one who has closely followed the course of Indian affairs during the past few years will admit that the transfer, looked at from the point of view of the Indian Empire as a whole, is a most politic one and one which is likely to have great results in the future. I do not myself believe that Calcutta will in any way suffer commercially from the change but I would point out that if she does it will only emphasize the fact that she has benefited by the Capital being located there at the expense of other parts of India. I think it is absolutely right and for obvious reasons that the Supreme Government should not be located in the same city as a Local Government and that being so, and the change being desirable, there could not have been a better choice than Delhi for the new Capital both on account of its associations and its central situation. The only drawback which I can see to the choice is the question of its healthiness but as the whole new Capital is to be laid out afresh I see no reason why this should not be overcome. I should like to refer to the question of Auditors and their duties. It appears to me that at present many Auditors do not sufficiently protect shareholders. What shareholders want to know is that their property is what it is represented to be in the balance sheet. New in a Mill one of the most important items is the stock and the prices it is valued at. The same applies to a Mine and as regards a Bank the most important thing for shareholders to know is whether the valuation of the securities held by the Bank either as its own property or against loans advanced by it is correct and in accordance with current prices. It seems to me that in these matters shareholders often do not get the protection they should get from Auditors and I think it is a matter that the incoming Committee should take up and if they consider advisable they might address Government on the matter with a view to getting provision made for it in the revised Companies Act if it is not too late how to do so.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

"There has been a great deal said and a great deal written during the past years about a gold currency, opening the Indian Mints to the coinage of gold, &c., but might I suggest that while they are all very important matters we should take up one at a time and that at first we should concentrate our energies on what I consider the most important matter and that is to stop the investment of our Gold Reserve in sterling Securities and build up the Reserve in actual gold, part to be held in India and part in London. If we press for this and this only, Government will recognise we are in earnest and sooner or later we shall get what we want, but if we address Government about so many matters all at once we shall probably get nothing. No, let us concentrate on one thing at a time and having got it then go on to another if we think it advisable to do so. With reference to what our Chairman has said about the Port Trust I should like to add a few remarks. As the oldest of your representatives on the Port Trust I think it only right to do so as otherwise, judging by the statements that are made from time to time in certain newspapers, you might think that the Port Trust had plunged into unwarrantable expenditure and your representatives were not watching your interest in the way in which you are entitled to expect they should do. Now I cannot go into any lengthy explanation as to what has been done as it would take too long and serve no good purpose but I would just like to take up and answer three criticisms which have been especially levelled against the Trustees. (1) That the facilities provided by the Trustees are absolutely inadequate for the trade and consequently the Docks are congested and the trade suffers. (2) That the Trustees have embarked on costly and unwarranted schemes which must result in serious financial embarrassment. (3) That the Trustees are constructing their Railway and arranging the lines and sidings in the Docks without consulting or obtaining the co-operation of the G. I. P. and B. B & C. I. Railway Companies. The answer to the first criticism is in the affirmative and it was because the facilities provided both as regards Docks and Railway connections were so absolutely inadequate for the rapidly increasing trade that the Trustees undertook the construction of the new Docks and the only real fault that in my opinion can be found with them is that the work was not taken in hand earlier. When our late Chairman Sir Walter Hughes took up the question of a new Dock he realised that if the trade was to be adequately dealt with an up-to-date Railway facilities provided which nowadays are the only method of working Docks expeditiously, radical changes would have to be introduced. The matter was gone into most carefully and resulted in the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation scheme to provide the necessary accommodation for trade purposes in connection with the new system for working the Docks. As I said in this room two years ago, I think we owe much to Sir Walter Hughes for his foresight in thinking out and starting this project and I feel sure that if the present generation have their doubts about it, the future ones will realise the debt they owe to Sir Walter Hughes. Now as regards the cost of the new Docks, it is true that it will greatly exceed the original estimates but very good reasons can be given for all the extra items of expenditure most of which have been in the way of providing better facilities for trade such as the widening the entrance lock to 100 feet, &c., all of which are necessary. One large item in the increased expenditure is the interest out of capital due principally to the delay in completing the Docks. We all deplore the delay which has taken place in the construction of the Docks but this is due to no fault of the Trustees who took every means in their power from the beginning to expedite the work by offering a bonus &c., and it is foolish to blame for a matter over which they had no control. As our Chairman has told us, the Port Trustees have built up a large Revenue Reserve Fund to supplement the revenue during the first few years after the Alexandra Dock is opened and from a very careful forecast prepared for Government by a Special Committee of the Trustees it is shown that in all probability this Reserve will be sufficient to make up any deficiencies in the Revenue during those years without imposing any extra charges on the trade. I think you will agree with me that if this is so the second criticism is neither fair nor correct. But further in reply to this second criticism I would ask, is not a new Dock absolutely necessary, is not the Reclamation at Sewri absolutely necessary to provide the space for trade requirements, and are not increased railway facilities absolutely necessary? If the answer to these three questions is in the affirmative, as I hold it must be, is it right to call the schemes unwarranted when trade demands them, or costly when they certainly could not be built cheaper to-day and in the case of the Dock itself the cost would be far higher if the contract was to be placed to-day. Now, Gentlemen, as regards the last criticism it is quite wrong to say that the Port Trustees have come to any decision as regards Railway arrangements without consulting the two Railway Companies. All plans have been submitted to them and to this Chamber and the latest revised arrangements have been decided upon in full co-operation with the Railway Companies and with the approval of this Chamber. I want this to be quite clear. It is true that formerly there was not that co-operation between the Port Trust and the Railway Companies such as exists to-day but your Chamber recognising the necessity of such co-operation asked Government to arrange for the two Railways to be represented on the Trust and this was done with, I venture to think the best results in the interests of all concerned. I trust these few remarks supplementing those of our Chairman will show you that your representatives are mindful of your interest and that the Port Trust's activities are on a sound basis and in the interests of trade."

Mr. Jevandas Pitamber further supported the resolution and suggested that the Chamber would not fail to suggest to Government to remove the income tax as soon as it was possible for it was an irksome tax.

Mr. A. M. Tod wished to say a few words with regard to the Chairman's remarks in connection with the storage of water supply of Bombay. The question was a serious one and it was apparent to those who were present at the great fire at Colaba on Tuesday. The shortage of water supply, at present, Mr. Tod submitted, was due to the insufficient rain last year. There was a sufficiently large quantity of water in the Tansa lake and it was capable of supplying 60 millions of gallons of water to Bombay per day. If the Tansa main was duplicated double the quantity could be supplied to the city. The question of duplicating the Tansa main was considered by the Municipal Corporation, and it was hanging on for some time. It involved an expenditure of nearly a crore of rupees and as there were other large matters before the Corporation, such as 'the out-fall at Love Grove and therefore the duplication of the main could not be taken up. However, he assured the Chamber, the Corporation had decided that the main should be duplicated. The matter was hanging up because the Corporation decided to have it carried out after they had acquired the services of an hydraulic engineer. Unfortunately a year and a half passed away in corrrespondence with Government and securing hydraulic engineer. But now they had the hydraulic engineer, the scheme was cut and dry, but it would take two years more for completion. The scheme was going up to Government, the Corporation would issue loans, and the work would begin. All those difficulties had made matters very slow. He was told by the engineer that the scheme would cost ninety lakhs, which, they would see, was not much short of one crore. If the shortage of water continued the underwriters would have to increase their rates of premium and he hoped to avoid any inconvenience or extra expenses to the mercantile community the Chamber would take up the subject and address the Municipality on the point.

Mr. N. N. Wadia referred to the system that prevailed in the harbour of handling and discharging coal. He described it as a primitive method and urged that a better one should be found.

The Chairman replying said that the Committee would take up the suggestions of Mr. Tod and Mr. Wadia.

The report was then adopted and confirmed.

The thanks of the Chamber were tendered to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year and the following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of the Chamber for 1912:—Mr. J. St. J. Graham, J. Greig, Major H. A. L. Hepper, Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, Mr. Marshall Reid, and Mr. L. Volkart; Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for 1912 and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. W. C. Symes were elected Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Feb. 23.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 9th Feb, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Murray, Mr. A. R. H.	Gilbert, Mr. T.
Philipe, Mrs. G. V de R.	Richardson, Mr. H. L., Mrs., child and 2 infants.
Collins, Mr. C.	McArthur, Miss T. B., nurse.
Grant, Capt. H. A.	Blockley, Miss E. E.
Newman, Miss M.	Walker, Mr. J. R.
Oliver, Mr. L. C. and Mrs.	Prisk, Mr. T. W.
Berthond, Mr. E. H, Mrs. and infant.	Jolly, Mr. R.
Cox, Miss.	Marshall, Mrs.
Whelam, Mrs. M., child and infant.	Webber, Mrs. F.
Mitchell, Mr. J.	Elliott, Mr. L.
Dixon, Dr. R. V.	Logan, Mr. W. T.
Leslie, Mrs. F. M.	Mather, Mr. C.
McHattie, Miss A.	Shelden, Mr. J.
Jones, Mr. H. E.	Thiele, Miss N.
Preedy, Miss M.	La Touche, Miss R.
Kingston, Mr. G. E.	Morrison, Mr. W., Mrs. H. G. A.
Colm. Rev. C. J.	Collins, Mrs. W. H. and infant.
Gill, Mr. H. T. Mrs.	Tetterburn, Miss and Mr. H.
Maj. Stewart's Nat. Servt.	
Cheetham, Mr. W.	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Marriott, Capt. A.	Greenbough, Mr. S.
Wilson, Mrs. R. A., child and infant.	Lowe, Mr. G. H. and Mrs.
Mary Smith, nurse.	Miller, Miss.
Stewart, Mr. J.	Bow, Miss A.
Delevengue, Mr. W. N. and Mrs.	Rothfeld, Mr. O.
Salonadiere, Mr. A.	Ghash, Mr. S. K.
Johnston, Mr. J. R.	Mitra, Mr. M. N.
Rickett, Maj. B. C. and Mrs.	Carnegie, Mr. J.
Underwood, Capt. G. F.	Abernethy, Mr. W.
Clarke, Mr. C. A.	Wilson, Mr. A. S.
Birrell, Miss B.	Christee, Mr. E. W.
Reid, Capt. W. C.	Ellis, Mr. A.
Stubb, Mr. H. W.	Grimwade, Miss.
Brown, Mr. F. B.	Mosord, Mr. S. R.
Wood, Mr. F. J.	Rashia, Mr. M. A.
Harrington, Mrs. H. E.	Comer, Mr. J. M., Mrs. child.
Barron, Mr. J. and Mrs.	Petit, Mr. J. W. and Mrs.
Hill, Miss C.	Jones, Miss R.
Baker, Mrs. S.	Mufti, Mr. M. A.
Jenks, Mrs. R. L.	Pringh, Mrs.
Kothans, Mr. R.	Monlefiore, Capt. C. E.
Hamilton, Sir D. M. and Lady.	Brady, Mr. R. M. E.
Rogers, Mr. W. S.	Ray, Mr. D. L.
Hankin, Dr. E. H.	Gauba, Mr. N. S.
Monro, Miss.	Soomes, Mr. A. A.
Brierly, Capt. C. J.	Portham, Mr. E. J.
Hutchinson, Mr. J. D.	Roddick, Mr. G. and Mr. C. T.
Bent, Mr. W.	Das, Mr. H. N.
Kaye, Mr. L. M.	Norton, Mr. E.
Acklow, Mrs. S. and infant.	Shepherd, Miss F
Hooper, Mr. F. E., Mrs., nurse 2 infants.	Lanil, Mr. C. S.
	Basi, Mr. M.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Stewart, Maj. H.	Hoghten, Mr. H. G.
Burnett, Mr. R. H.	Sinclair, Mr. E. N.
Monteath, Mr. A. M.	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

McRevie, Miss, J.	Rearden's, maid.
Adam, Mr.	Reardon, Mrs. T. R.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Scheidens, Mr. E.	Greenfield, Mrs. M. F and infants.
Ashdown, Mrs. M.	Elser, Mr. L.
Ashdown, Miss E.	Smith, Mrs. S.
Hovender, Miss V. F.	
Palmes, Miss.	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

O'Ferrall, Miss V. M.	Rolson, Mr. H. T.
Coke, Capt. A. J. P.	Drysdale, Mr. J. M.

THE British Museum has received the collection of Mahomedan coins donated by Mr. George Breazby, who was long resident in India. Only a small selection of them, however, is on view, owing to want of space.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

Outsiders Win on the Fourth Day.

A large number of the sporting public once again assembled at Mahalaxhmi on the occasion of the fourth day's racing in the Bombay Meeting yesterday. The weather was exceedingly hot and in the earlier part of the afternoon the shade of the trees in the ring was much sought. From a punter's point of view the programme was a disastrous one, as out of seven races five outsiders were seen to pass the post first. This was especially the case in the horse races in which Airman and the Cellarer were respectively quoted by the books at prices of "tens" and "fifteens". The first race of the day saw one of the favourites win in Fado which was backed down to "twos." Prime Minister was well supported, but in the race Evans won comfortably followed by Regiment and Prime Minister. The Stand Plate was a surprise. Lord Merv was considered the best candidate to win while Grevillea and Pincher were backed down to comparatively short prices. Airman led practically throughout, and although Ferguson made a brave effort in the straight, he could only get second place with Grevillea third. Another Arab event in the Second Dealers, saw Busten at bottom weight a favourite on form. Next in demand were Thulfha and Galiard. Busten only showed up to near the turn, but Thulfha, which had been leading went on to victory followed by Brown on Ya Nasib and Saxby on Lord Durham for second and third places, respectively. The big race of the day was the Exeter Plate in which Watch Tower was made favourite and Lumination, Victo, Refresher and Rent all had their following. Elser the winner was perhaps least in demand in the ring, but this gallant pony had little difficulty in passing the post first, a head in front of Evans's mount, Watch Tower only placing third. Many of the public considered Braganza's impost too heavy in the Sir Cowasjee Jahangir Plate, but on previous performance, he was made favourite. Winchester and Merrily were also backed and some money went on Tachreet. Parliament led for a long way, but, in the straight, Braganza came up and won a close race from Merrily showing what a gallant stayer he is. The Colaba Plate saw the punters' judgment upset once more in the Cellarer's win. Black Douglas and Lady Ema were strongly supported, but O'Neill ran away and won easily followed by Wayward and Wild, with Lady Ema third. In the Bedouin Plate Abdul Malik was the public fancy, while Young Majub and Chechan came next in the betting. Mr. Oomer's stable had put Evans on Chechan and Ashroff was left out of public consideration. Minerva led out, but Chechan came up early and won by a head in a most exciting finish from Young Majub and Zoolphookarr, on the outside. Young Majub came up with a late dash into second place just passing Mr Ali bin Talib's horse also by a head. Evans distinguished himself by riding four out of seven winners the rest being divided between Ferguson, Brown and O'Neill.

The results were as follows:—

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs:—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1909.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado, 8st. 7lbs.......Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Regiment, 7st. 6lbs....Ferguson 2
Mr. Gold's Prime Minister, 8st. 12lbs. ......Barrett 3

ALSO RAN:—Lama, Fairplay, Aurum, Red Monk, Sweden, Upright, Mars and Sinclair.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Fado, 4 to 1 Sweden and Prime Minister, 6 to 1 Red Monk and Regiment, 7 to 1 Lama and Fairplay, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 40-8 for the win and Rs 15-8, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

THE RACE:—After some delay Lama led to five furlongs where Mars made equal running to the bend. Here Fado took the lead and went on to win easily by 1 1-4 lengths; a head between the second and the third. Time.—1min. 39 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs:—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1909.

Mr. D. Mumford's Airman 8st. 3lbs..........Jelliss 1
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Lord Merv 9st. 6lbs..Ferguson 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Grevillea 8st..............Whalley 3

ALSO RAN:—Lord Carlyon, Chivalry, Pincher Sperry, Lanceolar, and Danseuse.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Lord Merv, 3 to 1 Grevillea, 4 to 1 Pincher, 6 to 1 Airman, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 116-8 for the win and Rs. 24-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

THE RACE:—Danseuse led for a few lengths and then Chivalry. At the three furlongs Airman took the lead and in the straight, was challenged by Lord Merv who was only beaten by a head; one length between second and third. Time—1min. 1 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Distance about 1 mile. 1 mile scale.—Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, and Rs. 500 to the third. For Arabs imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1911. W. A reduced 5lbs. Penalty.—Winner of Melton Plate 1912, 4lbs Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.

Mr. J. M. Mistry's Thulfa 8st. 7lbs.........Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Ya Nasib 7st. 10lbs...Brown 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Lord Durham 8st. 12lbs..Saxby 3

ALSO RAN:—Chrystal, Shirsab, Derar, France, Hazoor, Metford, Master Moti, Afag Bay, Galiard, Golden Ducat, Straight Shot, Gungi, Dunya, and Bustan.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Bustan, 3 to 1 Thulfa and Galiard, 7 to 1 Young Nasib, 8 to 1 Straight Shot, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The totalizator paid Rs. 42 for the win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 28 and Rs. 35-8 for places.

THE RACE.—Thulfa led throughout the race winning easily two lengths from Ya Nasib, who had been close up to the straight. Lord Durham finished three length behind Ya Nasib getting place. Time.—1min. 54 2-5 secs.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Rs. 5,000 to the winner. Rs. 1,250 to the second, and Rs. 600 to the third. A handicap for horses.

Mr. Heath's Elser, 7st. 8lbs..................Brown 1
H. H. the Jam Saheb's Punt. 8st. 8lbs......Evans 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Watch Tower, 8st. 11lbs. Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Lumination, Victo and Refresher.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Watch Tower, 3 to 1 Refresher and Victo, 4 to 1 Elser, 5 to 1 Lumination and 6 to 1 Punt.

The totalisator paid Rs. 55-8 for the win and Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 35 for places.

THE RACE.—Watch Tower led from Elser and Refresher to the five furlongs where Elser took first place and won by a head from Punt: 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 28 3-5secs.

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PURSE.—Distance about 1 1-4 mile.—Rs. 2,600 to the winner. Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A handicap for Arabs.

Mr A. S. Oomer's Braganza, 70st. 4lbs......Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily, 7st. 7lbs......Whalley 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' Winchester 8st............Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Tajil Mulook, Sir Hugo, Parliament, Tachreet, Young Salanic and Guinea Merchant.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Braganza, 4 to 1 Winchester and Merrily, 5 to 1 Tajil Mulook and Parliament, 6 to 1 Sir Hugo, Tachreet and Young Salanic, and 10 to 1 Guinea Merchant.

The totalisator paid Rs. 28 for the win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE RACE:—Sir Hugo gave trouble at the gate. Parliament led from Tachreet and Young Salanic to seven furlongs the latter coming up first and leading to near bend when Winchester showed up. Then in the straight Braganza came along and won a fine race followed home by Merrily and Winchester in the order named. Won by a length, three lengths. Time.—2 mins, 23 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner)

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1909.

Mr. Alp's The Cellarer 7st.......................O'Neill 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Wayward and Wild 8st. 9lbs. ....Ferguson 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's Lady Erna 7st. 2lbs.......Jelliss 3

ALSO RAN:—Black Douglas, Devil's Dyke, Mil. Lady Spring, and Bachelors Knot.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Black Douglas, 3 to 1 Lady Erna, 7 to 2 Devil's Dyke, 4 to 1 Wayward and Wild, 5 to 1 Lady Spring, 7 to 1 Bachelors Knot, 8 to 1 Mil, and 15 to 1 The Cellarer.

The totalisator paid Rs. 376 for the win and Rs. 66, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE RACE:—Wayward and Wild led and then the Cellarer went to the front followed by Ferguson's mount. This was the order up the straight Lady Ema coming into third place. Won by three lengths, one length. Time,—2 mins. 10 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by E. C. Ramshaw).

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Chechan 8st. 7lbs..........Evans 1
Mr. D. Framjee's Young Majub 9st. 4lbs...Whalley 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zoolphookar 9st. 11lbs. Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Abdul Malik, Ashroff, Minerva and Masaal.

BETTING:—7 to 4 against Abdul Malik, 3 to 1 against Young Majub and Chechan, 4 to 1 against Zoolphookar, 5 to 1 against Masaal and Ashroff 12 to 1 against Minerva.

The totalizator paid Rs. 32 for the win and Rs. 18 and Rs. 36-8 for places.

THE RACE:—Minerva led out; then Chechan went to the front. At the bend Zoolphodkar came up and challenged Chechan in the straight strenuously, but Evans came first past the post by a head, Young Majub on the outside beating Zoolphookar by the same distance for second place. Time—1 min 6 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by A. S. Oomer.)

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

5th Day Saturday 24th February 1912.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—1 mile 5 furlongs:—Matujela, Gallileo, Vancouver Bachelor's Belle, Cheeky, Valerius, and Realm.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Barm, Paul Pry, Refresher, Master Theo and Bushey Dame.

THE WORLI PLATE.—5 furlongs:—Silver Memory, Pincher, Socialist, Yvette, Borgie, Airman, Cherry Hackle, Bonny Boy, Bushey Dame, and Pantry Girl.

THE GAYE CUP.—About 7 furlongs:—Spring Daisy and Refresher.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—1 mile 5 furlongs:—Ghalyum, Steward, Burgomaster, Guinea Gold, Hoosamelmulook, Money Gold, Young Salanic, Guinea Merchant, Hadee, and Balor.

THE DESERT PLATE.—About 1 mile 1 furlong:—Far East, Mysore, Padsha and Hyder Beg.

THE ASIAN PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Steward, Turkish General, Lookman, Soomsam, Khalas, Creditor, Burg, Swedes, Little Laffy, and Tofic Pasha.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bengal Championships at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships opened last evening when the first round of the singles was played with the following results:—C. F. Scrope beat B. B. Bhattacharjee, C. W. A. Halliday beat E. Manning, G. M. Coates beat C. O. Walker, L. R. Freeman beat Capt. Whatford, S. A. Ahmad beat F. U. Whiteley, R. Drury Davies beat G. A. Schumaker, R. H. A. Gresson beat T. C. Fowle, E. R. Langley beat A. C. Gupta, C. Carrol beat E. G. Bisseker, F. T. Fox beat W. Harris, C. M. D. Murray beat H. W. Newby, C. Carey Morgan beat P. N. Sen, F. Morris beat C. A. Le Mesurier F. N. Warden beat E. R. Gray.

RACQUETS IN BOMBAY.

The following is to-day's programme of the Bombay Gymkhana Racquets Tournament:—

3 p.m.	Mr. Fostery, Hormusji	v.	Mr. Stanton, Jamshetji
3-30	Mr. Eales, Manockji	v.	Mr. Gull, Padamji
4	Capt. Sloggett	v.	Mr. Birch

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 3rd Feb. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate eargs for week ending 3rd Jan. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System ...	2791·34	2019000	6963800	8982800
A.-D.-O. Ry......	125·66	31200	152800	184000
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	2700	10300	13,000
Total...	2957·29	2052900	7126900	9179800
Earningss for correspg. 7 days ending 3rd Feb. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2791·34	1602179	6421055	8023234
A.-D.-O. Ry. ...	125·66	34095	111866	145961
B.-K. By.........	40·29	2600	6468	9068
Total...	2957·29	1638875	6539388	8178263
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R.System	......	+416321	+542745	+959566
Inc. or Dec. A.D.O.R.	......	— 2896	+ 40935	+ 38039
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 100	+ 3832	+ 3932

IT is announced in Washington, that the Kaiser is planning an official visit for his third son, Prince Adelbert, to the American capital. Details of the visit are not yet known, but Prince Adelbert will proceed to New York on board the cruiser "Moltke."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 21.

The disturbance from Persia now passing through North Afghanistan has given heavy cloud on the North Baluchistan, but is not likely to cause more than very light precipitation except in Kashmir and the North West Frontier Province where light precipitation in already reported. Local thunderstorms have occurred in North Burma and Tenasserim.

Forecast :—Light precipitation is probable in the extreme North and possible in North Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Cawnpore and in defect at Allahabad. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect and temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the extreme eastern districts and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

General remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Moderate cloud persists in the extreme north.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the south Punjab and north Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 21st February, was 29·986 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FEMINISM AND FASHION.

It was, says a Parisienne writing in mail week, a fashionable wedding at the Trinity Church, that imposing building at the end of the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin. It was twelve o'clock, and every seat four deep near the centre aisle was occupied. Twelve o'clock precisely was marked upon the three thousand invitations, the two families had issued a fortnight previously, but if the bride had been punctual, it would not have been a fashionable wedding. Gradually the principal guests and the nearest relatives of bride and bridegroom lined the carpeted path, to form the elderly "cortege" that replaces the bridesmaids and grooms at an English ceremony. Suddenly the bells peal, announcing the bride. The organ starts a nuptial prelude, and the walk-past begins. Everybody tries to catch a glimpse of the dresses that have been made by some of the leading firms in the Rue de la Paix; to see the Prime Minister, the bride-groom's "witness"; the well-known Privy Councillor; the celebrated art collector and dealer, grandfather of the bride; the elegant wife of the director of the Carnavalet Museum; the married sisters in slim eccentricities. But the crush is too great; only the osprey aigrettes on the straw hats (straw hats notwithstanding the biting cold) reach us. But, look? There is a movement in the back rows; everybody is standing upon the chairs. "If you cannot see the dresses, what is the use of coming?" say the ladies who have not arrived early enough to take the first seats. Next to me is a round-faced, demure-looking priest. Hitherto he has had his head bent over his breviary; but suddenly the fever seizes him, too, and in his long black gown he is also aloft, standing on his chair peering above the heads of the intervening crowd.

M. CAPUS' FEMINIST PHILOSOPHY.

In a very able article that appeared recently M. Capus, the popular playwright, expounded the theory that the lower the social scale of men the more use he has for woman. The workman needs her to cook his food and keep his home straight; to the shopkeeper she is indispensable as his cashier; but—always according to M. Capus—the higher the man rises the less important the woman's role becomes. With the workman she is the master in the middle classes she is the partner; and in the higher strata she is nothing but the companion. There is no doubt that M. Capus' theory is right when he speaks of the workman and the middle classes, but he forgets that if there are men like the scientists, like those holding high places in the legal or political world, whose positions are not influenced by their wives, there are men such as doctors, artists, bankers, who depend a great deal upon the connections that the wife makes for them. She brings people together at her dinner parties, her receptions and helps her husband not only socially but materially. She plays as important a part in the lives of these big men as the workwoman or "bourgeoise" in the lives of the small ones. She is more than a companion. She is a partner.

HAPPY WIVES OF RISING MEN.

Women are never so happy as when they are the wives of "rising" men, men who have not quite risen. They work with them, help them in many ways, console them for disappointments, pet them, encourage them. And the men rebound and start again. But once arrived at the winning-post, these same men are apt to kick aside the ladder, and wave their flags, and never cast a look at their helpmate. Men become rich and often seek other women on whom to hang their wealth. The wife of the rising man is safer as a wife. But the fault does not always lie with the men. Women often take their positions as helpmates too seriously look upon themselves as indispensable, and take a working air, a pompous quasi masculine air that kills them as women. I may, perhaps, shock the woman who has not thought of these things, but the thinkers will agree with me when I say that a woman must be more than a man's wife, she must be his coquette. She must be always dainty and sweet, she must even flirt with him, but she must never treat him as her property, belonging exclusively to her, therefore not necessary to make any effort to keep. Men only fly to other women when they find the companion they chose as a graceful appetising girl becomes careless of her manner, her beauty and her dress, as she grows older. The man has aged, too, but in his general outward appearance he has really not changed.

You can make your own self-raising flour, by adding to every pound of ordinary flour 2 oz. of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder and mixing dry. You will then have a self-raising flour always fresh and superior to anything which you can buy.

Remember—Use one part of "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.



THE CURE FOR SORE THROAT.

The *painfulness* of Sore Throat is familiar to everyone; it becomes painful to speak, painful to breathe, painful to eat or drink.

Formamint tablets instantly soothe this pain. Their flavour is itself refreshing, and as soon as you begin to suck them they fill the flowing saliva with a powerful though harmless antiseptic, which soaks into the irritated membranes and quickly destroys the germs that cause sore throat.

No Sore Throat with FORMAMINT.

To many people it will come as a surprise to hear that common sore throat is really due to germs—those invisible atoms which we all run a risk of inhaling, especially in crowded and badly ventilated places. Having settled in the hot moist lining of the mouth and throat, they multiply with great rapidity, and thus produce the dryness, inflammation, and swelling which constitute Sore Throat.

Now it is obvious that if these germs are destroyed at once, *Sore Throat and other infectious diseases will be prevented.* And Formamint does this; it gives the whole mouth and throat an antiseptic bath, so that even those germs which have found a lurking place in tiny crevices of the membranes, where nothing else could reach them, cannot escape from Formamint's penetrating power. Therefore, Formamint not only cures Sore Throat, but also prevents it.

"I find Wulfing's Formamint tablets very beneficial for the throat," writes Madame Adelina Patti, "The Queen of Song."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective."

Hundreds of other eminent people have also publicly testified to the value of Wulfing's Formamint. Among them are the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Kingsale, Lord Glantawe, etc.

How to obtain the Cure.

Such eminent people would not allow their names to be published if they had not proved for themselves the efficacy of Formamint. Their names are a guarantee that it would be worth your while to try Formamint, which can be obtained of all chemists, and also to send this coupon for a free copy of a valuable hand-book on sore throat, diphtheria, etc., written by a London physician.

Only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. Mail this coupon at once and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulfing's Formamint can be obtained of all chemists and bazaars, in bottles containing 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formamint and refuse substitutes.

FREE HAND-BOOK.

Please send me a free copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Name ....

Address ....

....

A. Wulfing & Co. (of London),
F. 9/142. P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Feb.		h m	ft. in.	Feb.		h m	ft. in.
M	19	m	0 12	28 7	19	m	6 20	17 10
			0 14 a	26 9			5 59 a	16 3
TU	20	m	0 36	28 9	20	m	6 44	17 4
			0 47 a	27 1			6 29 a	16 6
W	21	m	1 2	28 7	21	m	7 9	17 0
			1 20 a	27 1			6 59 a	17 0
TH	22	m	1 30	28 3	22	m	7 35	16 9
			1 55 a	26 11			7 30 a	17 10
F	23	m	1 59	27 9	23	m	8 5	16 8
			2 35 a	26 7			8 4 a	18 10
S	24	m	2 29	27 2	24	m	8 41	16 9
			3 24 a	26 0			8 43 a	20 0
S	25	m	3 2	26 4	25	m	9 25	17 0
			4 25 a	25 5			9 36 a	21 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb. 19 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h	6m	Sunset	6h	40m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	„	7h	5m	„	6h	41m
„ 21 (Wednesday)	„	7h	5m	„	6h	41m
„ 22 (Thursday)	„	7h	4m	„	6h	42m
„ 23 (Friday)	„	7h	3m	„	6h	42m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„	7h	3m	„	6h	42m
„ 25 (Sunday)	„	7h	2m	„	6h	43m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Feb. 18th. 11h. 14-1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56-7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11-9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 25-6m. a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd February.

150. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Friday, 23rd instant.
Saturday, 24th instant.
Monday, 26th instant.
Tuesday, 27th inst.
} Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

151 Rifle meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo, inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

152. Rivett Carnac Competition.—The following team will represent the Corps in the firing for the Rivett Carnac Challenge Cup competition on Sunday 25th instant at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

Lieut. C. M. Ward,
Cr. Sergt. S undy,
Cr, Sergt. Gidney,
Corpl. Gindell,
Cyclist S. Collyer,
Cyclist G. Collyer,
Vol. W, Clarke,
Vol. H. P. T, Lattey.

E. G. J. SYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Miniature Rifle matches Nos. 28 to 33 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday the 24th inst. from 3 to 5 p. m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The fresh evidence which has just been provided of the elasticity of the German Navy law, combined with the other new factors which, in two or three years hence, will alter the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean—of which the most significant is the feverish activity of Italy, to establish her supremacy in those waters, so far as "Dreadnoughts" are concerned—have increased the conviction that it will be impossible for the British Government to carry out the conditional promise of reduced Estimates for 1912-1913. This expectation was founded mainly upon Germany's adherence to the provisions of the original Navy law by which from 1912 to 1917 there would be laid down in each year one battleship, one battle cruiser, two protected cruisers, and 12 destroyers, whereas if the Reichstag adopts the proposals, which are to be submitted to it two battle-cruisers will be laid down in each of the years mentioned. Moreover, the provision for destroyers has been doubled since the Fleet Law "Novalle" was adopted in 1900, and the construction of submarines, for which no provision was originally made, has been undertaken. When it is realised that in 1915, Germany will have more weight of war material at sea than France, Russia, and Italy combined, it is impossible to reconcile the position with reduced Estimates for the British Navy, unless, which seems almost impossible, this can be done without decreasing the shipbuilding vote.

A TRINITY OF FLEETS.

The second phase of the combined fleet exercises commenced recently, the venue of operations being again off the north coast of Spain. On this occasion the First Division of the Home Fleet united with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Fleets, in accordance with the plan which provides for these forces co-operating in was training at least once in each year. Nominally the commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet, by virtue of being as the head of the senior war force is supposed to act as the admiralissimo when fleets are brought together for tactical and other exercises. Vice-Admiral Sir George Callaghan, however, although holding the acting rank of admiral, is considerably junior to Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, who was the senior flag officer in the allied fleets. Sir Edmund Poe, therefore, had the satisfaction of flying his flag as the senior officer in a trinity of fleets, although at the same time he was not vested with the supreme directorship.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The excessive rolling of the new battleship "Orion" during her maiden trip through the Bay of Biscay, when it was in characteristic mood, derives additional disquietude from the fact that the behaviour is similar to that which the battle-cruiser "Lion" exhibited in the chops of the English Channel during her recent trials. These two ships are the first of their respective classes to have the whole of their main guns disposed on the centre-line system instead of a barbette being placed on either beam, as in all earlier ships armed on the single-calibre principle. The weight carried by the "Orion" on the centre-line exceeds 3,000 tons, and the adoption of the super-imposed arrangement, even in a modified form, involves a considerable portion of this immense weight of armament, armour, and barbette equipment being placed at a distance above the upper deck. It is quite conceivable that in such conditions, and notwithstanding the extreme beam, the "Orion" should exhibit marked unsteadiness compared with earlier ships, in which the disposition of the armament has a steadying effect by reducing the period of each roll. It is stated that those responsible for the design of the super-"Dreadnoughts" represented by the 13.5-in. gunships "Orion" and "Lion," anticipated the effect of the centre-line arrangement, the extent of which, however, could only be ascertained by actual tests in rough weather. Now that this is available, a remedy will, it is hoped, be applied without delay.

MANNING PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

With large building programmes the order of the day at every point of the compass, it is only natural that there should follow in the train of these programmes the manning question. Germany has recently added 35 chief warrant officers, 67 warrant officers, 10 chief petty officers, 233 first-class petty officers, 347 second-class petty officers, 554 leading seamen, and 1,664 seamen, &c., or, all total, in the junior ranks, 2,910, to the personnel of her navy; besides commissioned officers of every grade. At the rate she is building another augmentation will be needed next year. Last year we added 3,000 men to our own fleet personnel, and it would not be surprising to find a similar number provided as an "extra" in the Navy Estimates which will shortly be presented to Parliament. Amercia also found she had a manning difficulty when her Atlantic and Pacific fleets were mobilised at the same time last autumn. Many of the battleships and cruisers present at the review had to send a part of their complements to man torpedo craft and auxiliary vessels. The personnel of the American fleet now numbers about 46,000 enlisted men; and Mr. Meyer will have to ask Congress for more ratings this year, in view of not only the present shortage, but the considerable number of new ships in course of construction for which crews have to be provided.

LESSONS FROM EXPERIMENTAL SOLDIERING.

The experiment carried out some six years ago by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. A Pollock to demonstrate the fact that it is possible to train men from inexperience to efficiency as infantry soldiers in a period of six months has recently been recalled to mind by a reunion of the men, who were put through a variety of military evolutions under their old commander and these were performed with precision. The incident is useful as showing the value of our National Reserve. Military training once acquired is something that can never be taken away from the men, and so long as they are able-bodied and patriotic enough to offer their services, as they have done recently for home defence, we fail to see what need there is for the outcry for compulsory service. There is, however, an urgent necessity for the proper organisation of the National Reserve. Without further delay there should be afforded both to the officers and men of the veteran force, an assurance that arms, clothing and equipment are being provided and stored for them. The cost is infinitesimal compared with what the outlay will be if it is left until a crisis arrives, to say nothing of the confusion that will be avoided if it is undertaken "now." Further, there is the necessity for keeping alive and fostering the spirit of patriotism which the call for National Reservists has shown to be existent in no small measure throughout the Empire.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The recognition of the Boy Scout organisation by the granting to it of a Royal Charter, is another step forward in this commendable movement for making England's manhood worthy of the great traditions that have been bequeathed to them. In contradistinction to many contemporary movements, the Boy Scout organisation has planted itself in such a way that it stands or falls by its own merits. Lieutenant-General Sir R. Baden-Powell has asked for no political or patriotism aid in bringing into usefulness the latent patriotism that is born in every British boy, and for that reason if for no other his happy organisation deserved to succeed. It has been said, and rightly so, that Scoutcraft is an antidote for the spirit of shirking, loafing, and rowdyism which has of late years grown rampant in Great Britain, and one believes that in course of time —even within the next decade—we shall have in our young British manhood, a community who will sing "Rule Britannia" with no less fervour but with considerably more purpose than did that section of the youthful community known as "Maffickers" during the exciting times of the South African War. To those who would fain saddle the nation with the burden of conscription the Boy Scout movement should prove an object lesson. It establishes beyond all shadow of doubt that if unity of purpose in Empire solidification is evinced by its votaries, and the movement kept free from political intrigue, England will have nothing to fear. One commends these facts to the compulsorist school, for their earnest consideration.

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HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Judgment.

47-11, 1003-10—Craigie B and C. Tulsidas Tricumdas and Co. vs. The Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. Payne and Co. and Daph F. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

615-10 Subnis and G Valley Alias Ashud widow and others vs Essa mudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Tyabji D and Co.

726-11—Payne and Co. The B'Bay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd. vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G. and Bick M. and R.

Short Cause.

24-12—Kanga and S. The Bhiwani Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs Shivnarayen Rupchand Chiparia—Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Hussan Miya Kamroodin vs Baji Ahmed Haji Hasham Payne and Co.

1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabadabai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.

757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. R. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed La'oo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Dessai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Kehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hoosein ally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Purbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

562-11—Daph F. and D. Ratanchand Khimchand vs Chandrabhagabai, widow and others—Ard H. D. and Co.

1072-09—Tyabji D. and Co. Hiravahu vs Anandrao Vinayek and others, Little and Co.

5-07—Shamrao M. and H. Hambaiji, vs. S. R. Subedar and others. Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patell and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

586-10—Judah and S. Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji vs The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.—Crawford B. and Co.

730-10—Sme B. and Co. J. N. Bhiladwala vs The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonial and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wanhji Bechar an another vs. Jafler Somis Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathurdas vs R. D. Sethus and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dulsukhrai vs. S. E. Deweck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarinath Keshriohand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another. vs. Vallabhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st February, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	20	5	p.m.	9	17
Teheran ...	21	11	20 a.m.	2	55
Suez.........	21	1	55 p.m.	1	...

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-1-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph office at Rome (20-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

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ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.

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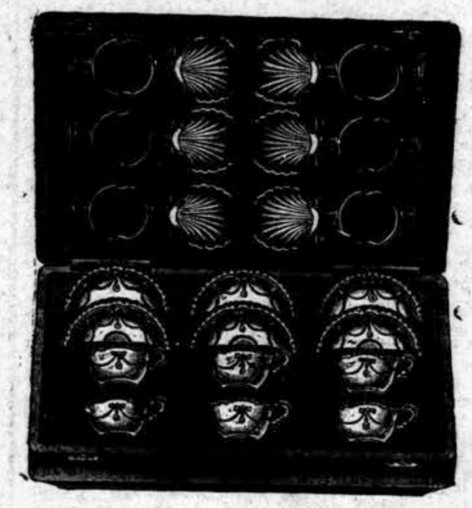
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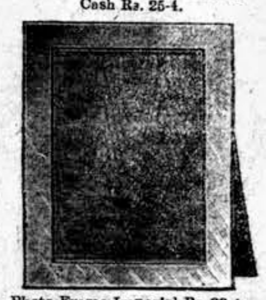


Photo Frame Imperial Rs 38-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.



Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
„ „ 2 „ „ 35-8 „ „ 32½



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Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day*, including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

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H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**

Wards off **INSECT BITES,**

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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